

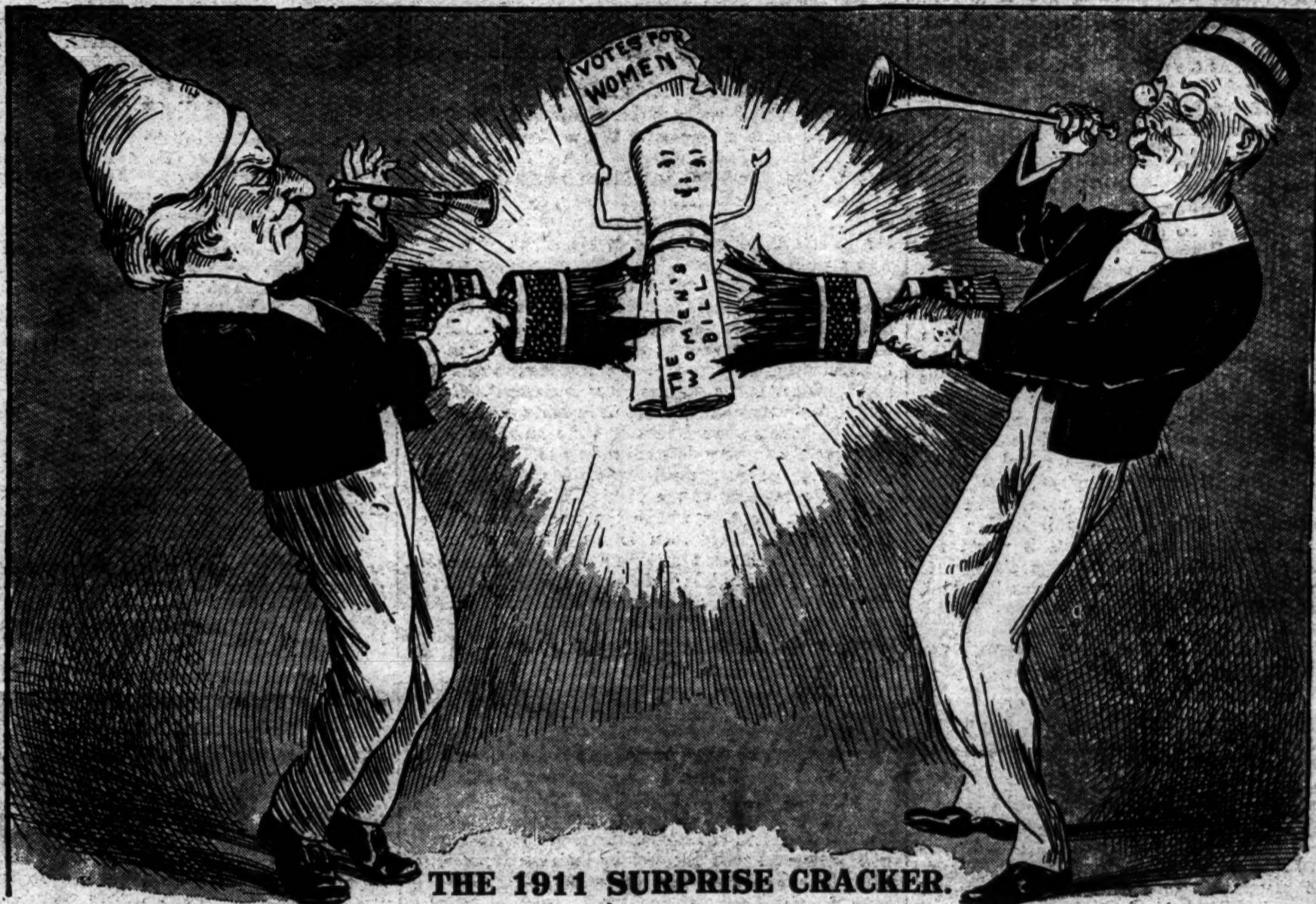
VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom; to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it; to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK.

On Monday in last week the *Westminster Gazette* quoted the following very practical words of Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone:—

It is sometimes necessary in politics to make surrender of what, if not surrendered, may be wrested from us. And it is very wise, when a necessity of this kind is approaching, to anticipate it while it is yet a good way off; for then concession begets gratitude, and often brings a return. The kind of concession which is really mischievous is just that which is made under terror and extreme pressure.

The *Westminster* applied them, of course, to the Conservative party, in reference to the Constitutional Crisis, but it is the Liberal Cabinet at the present day who most sorely need to take this advice to heart with regard to the question of woman suffrage. As practical politicians they must realise that as woman suffrage is coming, and coming very soon, the only thing for them

to decide is whether they will concede it at once or whether in a little while it shall be wrested from them, to their lasting dishonour.

What Does Liberalism Stand For?

Is Liberalism a matter of real principles or only of opportunist measures supported by special pleading? That is the question which was forcibly presented to us by reading the following paragraph in the *Daily News* of Tuesday in last week:—

Home Rule for Ireland is a necessary part of the creed of Liberalism because, as Swift said, and as Mr. Gladstone said after him, government without the consent of the governed is the very definition of tyranny. Liberals are opposed to tyranny in all its forms, whether it takes the shape of House of Lords' arrogance, clericalism, or Russian absolutism, or the maintenance of alien rule in Dublin Castle. Our belief in Home Rule is not, as Dr. Hanson seems to think, a mere theory of the advantages of devolution. It is a theory of liberty, of the inherent right of civilized nations to self-government, whether the nations are mainly Catholic like Poland or Ireland, or mainly Protestant like Finland.

Liberalism, like charity, ought to begin at home. It is not much good having pious views about the inherent rights of self-government in Poland or Finland if you do not recognise the claim to such rights when they are made in your own country. Liberals who stand in the way of woman suffrage, and imprison the women who are fighting for it, the Liberal Press, which meets the campaign of women by misrepresentation and suppression of the truth, had better not talk too big about the fundamental principles of liberty. Hypocrisy brings its own reward.

The Tyranny of the Cabinet.

The recent Parliamentary history of woman suffrage has exhibited the growing power of the Cabinet and the correspondingly increasing impotence of the private Member of Parliament. To this sinister feature, whose influence extends far beyond the question of woman suffrage, the leaders of this movement have called repeated attention; they have warned the men of the country that if they tolerated this abuse on one

question it would come home to them on other matters in which they felt themselves directly interested. A noteworthy comment on this is to be found in one of the resolutions which will be moved at the Labour Conference, to be held at Leicester on the thirty-first of this month. It reads as follows:—

That in order to establish the authority of the elected representatives of the people in Parliament, as against the overpowering political influence now exercised by Ministers, who treat nearly every important decision of the House of Commons as a vote of confidence, on the refusal of which a dissolution may follow as a penalty, the Labour group in the House of Commons be requested to ignore all such possible consequences and declare their intention to force their own issues and to vote steadfastly on the merits of the questions brought before them.

But to woman suffragists who have no votes and no representatives there is no alternative but militant methods.

The Right of Majorities.

Mr. John Redmond, in an article in *Reynolds' News-paper*, January 8, quotes Mr. Gladstone (1881):—

There is but one sound principle in this House, and that is, that the majority of the House shall prevail. The whole of our proceedings are founded on it, and what consequences have followed? A majority of five threw out the Melbourne Government in 1839; a majority of five turned out Lord John Russell's Government in 1866; a majority of three threw out the Government of which I had the honour to be the head in 1873; a majority of two brought in the Public Education Act; a majority of one threw out the Government of Lord Melbourne, or at least caused the dissolution of Parliament, in 1841; a majority of one carried the Reform Bill of 1832, when, if that majority had been the other way, unquestionably whatever Bill was passed would have been of an entirely different character.

The italics are our own. Mr. Redmond uses the quotation in support of his argument that the General Election shows decisively that the national judgment is against the Veto of the House of Lords. "A majority of 124 in January, 1910," says Mr. Redmond, "and a majority of 126 in December, 1910, are conclusive." Women, being entirely unrepresented in the Constitution, are not directly concerned with the issues dealt with in that article, but they are very vitally concerned with the majority of 110, inside the House of Commons, on the Conciliation Committee's Bill, and

the Prime Minister's Veto on any further progress with the Bill last Session. What sort of Liberalism is it, they ask, that flouts the decisive judgment of the House of Commons on the question of Votes for Women, and sets at nought the axiom of the leader whom Liberals profess to honour, "that there is but one sound principle in this House, and that is, that the majority of the House shall prevail"? Away with such hypocrisy: women have had too much of it. Mr. Gladstone's words are just as applicable to the case of the Women's Bill as to the House of Lords Veto.

Hypocritical Young Liberals.

This same hypocrisy permeates the ranks of the Young Liberals. No Suffragist passing the Gladstone Statue outside Clements Inn on December 28 could fail to make a mental note of the words on a memorial card from the League of Young Liberals, expressing reverence for the "friend of the oppressed, the foe of the oppressor," and to compare those words with the action of "Liberals," who, at a meeting in Bradford on November 27, flung Mr. Hawkins out with such violence that his leg was broken and his ankle dislocated. Where was the reverence for the "friend of the oppressed" then? At the words "Votes for Women"—or even at one word "women"—these worshippers of the principles of freedom and justice become panic-stricken and behave like mad beasts.

Government's Insurance Proposals.

The Government have produced their provisional scheme for invalidity insurance, and the actual terms of the proposed Bill will no doubt follow in due course. The *Daily Telegraph* says:—

Mr. George's scheme of Sickness and Invalidity Insurance is a gigantic idea, to be carried out by very complicated and dubious means, and it affects the interests, one way or another, of every man, woman, and child in the nation.

We recommend women to be on the alert to protest in case any differential treatment between the sexes to the disadvantage of women be attempted. It will be remembered that the old age pension scheme in its original form contained an absurd clause reducing the pension of married couples to 7s. 6d. a week between them (instead of 5s. each), which sum, it was understood, was to be paid to the husband. The vigour with which this clause was condemned by Suffragists induced a fear in the minds of the Government that it would tell against them in their opposition to women's claim to the vote, and they accordingly gave way on the point, as they had done previously on the Workmen's Compensation Bill, from the benefits of which they had originally intended to exclude domestic servants. *The L'ation*, writing last week of the Government's insurance proposals, says:—

We are sure that grave risks of failure will be encountered if we legislate on these points without carefully testing the feeling of the classes on whose willing co-operation the working of the law will depend.

That is to say, *The Nation* considers that the working-man, in addition to his ordinary vote as a citizen, ought to be specially consulted through his Trade Union as to how these new bills (admittedly bills to benefit him) should be framed. Yet it does not suggest that working women who will be equally concerned ought first to be enfranchised. Nor does the Liberal Press see the gross injustice of carrying such bills as The Children's Bill and other measures closely affecting women by a House of Commons utterly irresponsible so far as women are concerned.

Lords' Veto, or the Will of the People?

"All's fair in war," else perhaps it would not show a very charitable spirit to laugh at the foe when he is down. The temptation, however, is too irresistible, the figures are so comforting—to the Suffragists! The *Daily Chronicle* published last Friday a balance-sheet of its "Fighting Fund," which, it is explained, started soon after the General Election in January last, and is now closed. And what is the total of this "Fighting Fund," the object of which was to provide means for an aggressive campaign against the Lords? We give the figures below, and for purposes of comparison we cull from the annual report of the Women's Social and Political Union for the year ending February 28, 1910 (the figures for 1911 are not yet available) some very instructive details:—

DAILY CHRONICLE FIGHTING FUND.

W.S.P.U. FIGHTING FUND.	
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.
Contributions as per list	2,712 3 0
Total	2,712 3 0
Subscriptions (General) 16,087 8 10	
Subscription Subscriptions and Stall Sales 4,572 11 6	
Collections, &c. 2,004 16 11	
Sale of Tickets, &c. 5 31 3 2	
Total	23,612 9 5

The *Daily Chronicle* Fighting Fund also shows its receipts by sales of literature to have been £36 10s. 1d. The turnover of the Women's Press, which is the publishing department of the W.S.P.U., for the year ending Feb. 28, 1910, was over £4,000 (exclusive of the newspaper, *VOTES FOR WOMEN*). But the cream of the whole is in the words with which the report is headed, "Lists Closed!" The *Daily Chronicle* Fighting Fund has put up the shutters. But the W.S.P.U. goes on. And its Fighting Fund stands to-day at the almost startling total of £288,382 1s. 11d. Which is the living issue—the Lords' Veto or Woman Suffrage? The figures quoted provide the answer. "Money speaks."

A Message from Our Prisoners.

The following message has been sent to Mrs. Pankhurst from the women who are still serving their two months' sentence in Holloway:—

We take this earliest opportunity of telling you how much we have felt the loss of our dear comrade, Mrs. Clarke, whose gentleness and unselfishness had gained our love and respect during the month that we were together; and we want to send you and your daughters our deepest sympathy, feeling sure that you already know that our hearts have been with you in your trouble.

The message was enclosed in a letter from Miss Streetfield to her mother, Mrs. Streetfield, who herself was released on December 23, after a month's imprisonment.

We look forward with very great and special joy to the day, now so near, when we shall welcome our brave colleagues back to the fighting line. They will be released on Saturday morning, January 21, and will be welcomed at a reception (particulars of which will be found under W.S.P.U. announcements) at the Suffolk Street Galleries on the same evening. At this reception we shall take the opportunity of expressing to them something of what we feel—our admiration for their cheerful endurance of this long term of imprisonment, and our gratitude to them for the very deep and lasting service they have rendered to the cause.

Mr. Franklin's Release.

While most of us have been enjoying Christmas holidays, a brave champion of the women's cause, Mr. Hugh Arthur Franklin, has been in Pentonville Prison. Mr. Franklin, it will be remembered, was sentenced at Bow Street on Monday, December 5, to six weeks' imprisonment in the second division on a charge of attempting to assault the Home Secretary with a whip. Mr. Franklin's motive was to avenge the insult offered to the women in Parliament Square on Black Friday, and his splendid action has roused the admiration of men and women all over the country. He was released from Pentonville early on Monday morning, and was met by friends and entertained to an informal breakfast at the Eustace Miles Restaurant. We are glad to learn that Mr. Franklin is in fairly good health, and that he was allowed between three and four hours' daily exercise (a very different matter to the one hour allowed to the women prisoners). Mr. Franklin will speak at a meeting of the Men's Political Union on January 16. As this will be the first opportunity of giving a public recognition to Mr. Franklin for his magnificently chivalric action, a large attendance is expected. Mr. Franklin will also be welcomed at the reception on January 21 at the Suffolk Street Galleries.

Madame Curie.

The discussion as to the eligibility of women for Academy honours has shaken academic France to its foundations. Venerable professors are horror-struck at the prospect of the creation of a precedent by which women might some day be included amongst the forty "Immortals" of the Académie Française. Yet to exclude the world-famous discoverer of radium, whose investigations have revolutionised scientific thought, from the Academy of Sciences is to make themselves the laughing-stock of Europe. To such straits are even wise and great men brought by their enslavement to prejudice. The battle between reason and superstition is to be fought out between the Academy of Sciences on the one hand, and, on the other, the four Academies that constitute together with the Academy of Sciences "The Institute." And the result will be eagerly awaited. In our own country the same prejudice by which "The Immortals" are dominated deprives women students who have won University honours of that University degree to which they are entitled by their scholarship, and excludes an eminent scientist and original investigator, Mrs. Ayrton, from the Royal Society merely on the ground that she is a woman. If women had the vote these absurdities would melt away like mists before the rising sun.

Convention of Enfranchised Women.

We learn from the New York papers that Governor James H. Brady, of Idaho, has summoned a convention through the Governors of Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and Washington (the states where women have the vote), to meet at Tacoma, Washington, on January 14. The purpose of the convention is to form an organisation of enfranchised women to assist in obtaining the vote for all other women of the country. The Governors, who were asked to appoint women delegates, have acceded to the request. This will be the first convention of enfranchised women in the United States.

Woman Suffrage and the Imperial Conference.

We understand that the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. J. G. Ward, cannot introduce a woman suffrage amendment at the Imperial Conference, as he was asked to do by the Women's International Council. He writes to Mrs. E. W. Sheppard, Hon. Vice-president of the Council, that "to give effect to the request involves the interference by New Zealand with the internal politics of Great Britain. Constitutional rule forbids this, and though I am personally an advocate of Woman Suffrage in this country, respect for the rule in question prevents my taking the course suggested."

Kaiser's Prize Won by a Woman.

German women are to be congratulated on the crown of their long struggle for equal educational opportunities with men. The Kaiser's Prize, the most coveted distinction at Berlin University, has just been won, for the first time, by a woman. The days when learned German professors wrote volumes to prove that women were fools are long past. Women are now admitted to nearly all German University

examinations, and last winter 1,836 women were studying at the various Universities. The subjects most attractive appear to be philosophy and philology, medicine, mathematics and natural science, law and Protestant theology.

French Women and the Municipal Vote.

We have received a copy of M. Ferdinand Buisson's report to the Commission of Universal Suffrage on the Bill to give French women municipal votes. The volume is of such exceeding interest, and deals in so exhaustive a manner with the history of Woman Suffrage, including recent events in the W.S.P.U., that we hope to be able shortly to give copious extracts from it.

Our Christmas Supplement.

The Committee of the Russian Art Exhibition have asked us to announce that Mr. Constantin Isenberg's bronze statue, a reproduction of which was given as a Christmas supplement with *VOTES FOR WOMEN* for December 23, will be on view at the Doré Galleries, 33, New Bond Street, during January. We gladly give publicity to this announcement, and hope that all readers of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* who can do so will take the opportunity of going to see this remarkably original and striking statue. We are glad that the Russian Exhibition has proved so popular that it is to be continued until January 31.

Items of Interest.

The King has conferred the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal for public service in India on Mrs. Edwin Davis, Chief Lady Superintendent of Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association.

Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, the novelist, appeared last week as advocate at the Towyn (Merionethshire) Sessions, in two cases, against her brother and her husband, in connection with licences. Objection being made to Mrs. Steel's defending the cases, she asked for the indulgence of the Bench "until the time arrived when women had their proper place." She was allowed to ask questions through the magistrate.

If the legislation which the Attorney-General of the State of New South Wales proposes to introduce to amend the Deserted Wives and Children Act becomes law, the husband who goes to gaol because of the non-fulfilment of the maintenance order will have to work. He will be paid wages, and the balance, after a sum is deducted for his keep in prison, will go to his deserted wife.

For the first time in the history of Barnard College, New York, one of the graduates of the College has been appointed Dean. This is Miss Virginia Cocheron Gildersleeve, Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy (Columbia University). Miss Gildersleeve is the author of "Government Regulation of the Elizabethan Drama," and other works.

The *New York Daily Tribune* publishes a most interesting forecast of a Suffrage pageant to take place in the Maxine Elliott Theatre, New York, on January 17. The pageant is in the form of historical pictures, the scenes being exactly copied as to costume and background from actual paintings. Each scene on the stage will be enclosed in a massive gold frame, and the illusion will be helped out with old tapestries, historic furniture, and painted scenery. Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Miss Inez Mulholland, and many other well-known women are taking part.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £100,000 FUND.

December 28 to January 7.

Already acknow.	£ s. d.	Sale of Work (Drawings)	9 12 6
ledged	222,022 15 11	Extra on "V. t. W."	0 1 0
Miss A. and Miss C. Jones	1 0 0	The Misses Hudson (Whist Drive)	1 10 0
Miss Charlotte Kilburn	1 0 0	Mrs. Mackworth	0 9 0
Miss Doris Eagle	0 5 0	Miss Beryl Churchill (retd. exp.)	0 5 0
Miss I. S. Churchill	0 10 0	Mrs. Nixon	0 5 0
Miss Beryl Churchill	1 10 0	Miss M. G. Murray	0 5 0
Princess Sophia Duleep Singh	20 0 0	T. H. H. H.	0 3 0
" B. A. G. W.	5 0 0	Per Mrs. A. Kennedy	0 6 0
Miss Ada B. Hughes	10 0 0	Miss Hopkins	0 1 0
Mr. and Mrs. F. Arnold Goodlife	10 0 0	Miss Collinson	0 2 0
Miss F. M. Graves	2 0 0	Miss Gravely	0 1 0
Miss J. G. Graton	1 0 0	Mrs. Davis-Smith	0 1 0
" A. G. Ireland	1 0 0	ANON	0 2 6
" Christmas Boxes Z.P."	10 0 0	M. Colby	1 1 9
Miss Amy F. Grieve	0 1 6	Miss E. Clarence	0 3 0
Miss A. T. Camlet	0 2 6	Miss Clutterbuck	0 1 0
Miss Hart	0 5 0	Miss L. Smith	0 1 0
Miss A. R. Hunt	0 1 4	Miss M. Staniland	0 2 0
Mr. J. S. Brown	1 1 0	Miss N. M. Scarle	0 2 6
Miss Jessie Hayes	0 1 0	Per Mrs. Mansfield	0 5 9
Mr. and Miss Brewster	0 7 0	Sale of sweets	0 0 5
" A. D. "	0 2 0	Sale of hats	0 0 8
" J. W. D. Glasgow	0 2 8	Sale of needlework	0 9 1
Miss M. R. Hammond	0 2 0	Per Mrs. Pillinger	0 0 6
Miss Annie Briggs	0 2 6	Extra on "V.I.W."	0 0 6
T. Pearce Gandal, Esq.	1 1 0	Antiques sold in shop	2 16 6
" In a affectionate memory of Mrs. Clarke"	0 2 0	Profits on literature	0 4 4
Miss Constance I. Craig	0 5 0	Per Miss Fraser Smith	0 18 0
C. G. S.	0 1 6	Mrs. H. Joseph	0 2 0
Miss Mary Gillies	0 5 0	Miss Fleming	0 2 5
Kensington W.S.F.U.	20 0 0	Library profits	0 2 0
Miss Violet A. Hewett	1 0 0	Candy sales	0 2 0
Miss Maud E. Atkins	2 2 0	Office sales	0 16 3
Miss M. H. Kendall	0 1 9	The Misses Bell	0 17 10
Miss Lillian Turner	19 14 4	Per Miss B. Wyllie	5 0 0
P. W. Pethick Lawrence, Esq.	100 0 0	Mrs. J. A. Boyd	1 5 6
Miss A. Wilkes	0 10 0	Balls of Jam (per Miss Burnett)	0 11 10
Miss Louise Lilley	0 6 0	Miss H. Hay	0 5 0
David Margeson, Esq.	1 0 0	Profit on literature	5 0 0
Miss Janie Whitaker	5 0 0	Mrs. J. A. Russell	1 0 0
Mrs. H. Pearce	1 0 0	Mrs. Taylor	1 0 0
Miss Margaret B. White	0 5 0	Mrs. Thomson	0 10 0
Miss Rosalind Paget	0 10 0		
Mrs. A. P. Williams	0 1 0		
Lady Melville John	3 2 0		
Mrs. H. S. Lumsden	0 2 1 8		
Mrs. Mary Parr	2 2 0		
Extra paid on "V. t. W." Pitch	0 1 6		
Miss Daisy B. Solomon	2 2 0		
Mrs. Delia Joseph	2 2 0		
" Antoinette of Holloway" (per Ellington W.S.P.U.)	0 7 6		
Miss C. O. Day	0 0 6		
Miss E. Stein	0 2 0		
Per Mrs. L. Burden	1 0 0		
Miss G. (retd. exp.)	0 12 6		
A Sympathiser	0 7 6		
Miss M. Burn-Murch			

A SAGA.

In the grey beginnings of the world, or ever the flower of justice had rooted in the heart, there lived among the daughters of men two children, sisters, of one house.

In childhood did they leap and climb and swim with the men children of their race, and were nurtured on the same stories of gods and heroes.

In maidenhood they could do all that a maiden might and more—delve could they no less than spin, hunt no less than weave, brew pottage and helm ships, wake the harp and tell the stars, face all danger and laugh at all pain.

Joyous in toil-time and rest-time were they as the days and years of their youth came and went. Death had spared their house, and unhappiness knew them none. Yet often as at falling day they sat before sleep round the hearth of red fire, listening with the household to the brave songs of gods and heroes, there would surely creep into their hearts a shadow—the thought that whatever the years of their lives, and whatever the generous deeds, there would for them, as women, be no escape at the last from the dire mists of Hela, the fogland beyond the grave for all such as die not in battle; no escape for them from Hela, and no place for ever for them or for their kind among the glory-crowned, sword-shriven heroes of echoing Valhalla.

That shadow had first fallen in their lusty childhood, had slowly gathered darkness through the overflowing days of maidenhood, and now, in the strong tide of full womanhood, often lay upon their future as the moon in Odin's wrath lies upon the sun.

But stout were they to face danger and laugh at pain, and for all the shadow upon their hope, they lived brave and songful days—the one a homekeeper, and in her turn a mother of men; the other, unhusbanded, but gentle to ignorance and sickness and sorrow through the width and length of the land.

And thus, facing life fearlessly and ever with a smile, those two women lived even unto extreme old age, unto the one's children's children's children, labouring truly unto the end and keeping strong hearts against the dread day of Hela, and the fate-locked gates of Valhalla.

But at the end a wonder.

As these sisters looked their last upon the sun, the one in the ancestral homestead under the eyes of love, the other in a distant land among stranger faces, behold the wind of Thor, and out of the deep of heaven the white horses of Odin, All-Father, bearing Valkyrie, shining messengers of Valhalla. And those two world-worn women, faithful in all their lives, were caught up in death in divine arms and borne far from the fogs of Hela to golden thrones among the battle heroes, upon which the Nornir, sitting at the loom of life, had from all eternity graven their names.

And from that hour have the gates of Valhalla been thrown wide to all faithful endeavour whether of man or of woman.

John Russell.

SYDNEY SMITH ON MILITANT METHODS.

At a time when certain professed Liberal supporters of Women's Suffrage are inclined to make their dislike of militant methods an excuse for withdrawing that support, it may not be amiss to recall the following words of that famous Liberal Church of England man, Sydney Smith, on the agitation for Catholic emancipation. Objection had been taken to the "methods" of O'Connell in Ireland, as objection is taken to the "methods" of the W.S.P.U. to-day. Sydney Smith, in one of his many brilliant essays in support of Votes for Catholics, replies to this objection in his letter on "Catholics," 1820.

The most common excuse is that the Catholics are their own enemies; that, but for their boisterous courses, the question would have been carried before this time. . . . The answer to this nonsense and baseness is that the very reverse is the fact. The mild and long-suffering may suffer for ever in this world. As long as the patient will suffer the cruel will kick. If they (the Catholics) go on withholding, and forbearing, and hesitating whether this is the time or that is the time, they will be laughed at for another century as fools and kicked for another century as slaves. Can anything be so utterly childish and foolish as to talk of the bad taste of the Catholic leaders? As if in a question of conferring or withholding important civil rights from some millions of human beings anything could arrest the attention of a wise man but the good or evil consequences of so great a measure. Give it if it is right; refuse it if it is wrong.

The passage may be found in the volume of Sydney Smith's selected essays.

Joseph Clayton.

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AUSTRALIA ADVISES THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

A Precis of the Debate in the Australian Senate.

So much interest has been aroused by Mrs. Pankhurst's article on the Resolutions in the Australian Senate, that we are giving our readers a digest of the debate itself. The discussion took place on November 17, when the following resolution was moved by Senator Rae, Senator of New South Wales:—

(1) That this Senate is of opinion that the extension of the suffrage to the women of Australia for States and Commonwealth Parliament has had the most beneficial results. It has led to the more orderly conduct of elections, and at the last Federal elections the women's vote in a majority of the States showed a greater proportionate increase than that cast by men. It has given a greater prominence to legislation particularly affecting women and children, although the women have not taken up such questions to the exclusion of others of wider significance. In matters of defence and Imperial concern they have proved themselves as farseeing and discriminating as men. Because the reform has brought nothing but good, though disaster was freely prophesied, we respectfully urge that all nations enjoying representative government would be well advised in granting votes to women.

(2) That a copy of the foregoing resolution be cabled to the British Prime Minister.

Senator Rae, in a most eloquent peroration explained that the resolution was worded expressly to avoid giving offence to the British Parliament, for which reason it urged that "all nations enjoying representative government would be well advised in granting votes to women." The Federal Parliament felt the less hesitation in giving the Mother Country the benefit of experience in that the question of woman suffrage was avowedly held to be non-party in the Old Country, a fact proved by the Conciliation Committee itself, which consisted of all parties.

The Time Has Gone By.

As to the reform itself, Senator Rae urged that "the time has gone by when an enlightened nation can contend that women are not the equals of men." If any member of the Opposition should urge that a Colonial Parliament had no right to dictate to the Imperial Parliament in a matter of domestic legislation, saying that it would be as much out of their province as for the British Parliament to dictate to them how they should administer the land taxes, he would reply that "there is a wide difference between a question of internal taxation and a matter affecting human rights in the largest and most important aspect." Moreover, the Federal Parliament did not hesitate to express its view to the Old Country on such controversial matters as the employment of Chinese on the Rand, on the Dogger Bank incident, in the Russo-Japanese War, on Home Rule for Ireland, and on the form of the Coronation Oath.

Not Sex, but Practical Considerations.

Senator Rae, touching upon English fears as to the effect of woman suffrage, asserted that in the experience of Australia, women did not vote upon matters on sex grounds, but on practical grounds. Another reason which justified the Australian Parliament in this matter was the fact that the question was now one of equal importance with those of Home Rule and the Osborne Judgment, which demanded speedy settlement. One reason why the question of woman suffrage should be speedily settled was that the road would then be opened to social and economic reform. On such grounds the senator held that "the least that we can do is to send word to our kith and kin in Great Britain that we have found this great measure of freedom, which has been granted to our women, to work well in every particular, and that it has falsified every prediction which was urged against its acceptance."

"Teach your Grandmother . . ."

Senator Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Albert Gould, of New South Wales, rose to oppose the resolution, and thanked Senator Rae for giving Parliament something to prevent its dying of inanition. He satirically suggested that it was absurd for the youngest nation of the world to take upon itself to teach the most venerable of nations, referring to the homely proverb about youths teaching their grandmothers, to which Senator O'Keefe made the smart retort that there was another useful saying about the child and the father. Sir Albert Gould protested that he saw no reason why Australia should take the trouble to advise Great Britain in the matter. It would not instruct Great Britain, which was already fully awake to the matter, owing to the tactics of "peculiarly advanced Suffragettes," which had made Mr. Asquith afraid to even play a game of golf. It would be as absurd

to advise Great Britain as for Great Britain to counsel Australia in land taxation.

Passed the Debating Society Stage.

Senator de Largie here remarked that women's franchise had long passed the debating society stage; whilst Senator Guthrie posed Sir Albert Gould by asking if Great Britain did not veto some of the legislation of the Australian Parliament; to which the Senator for New South Wales had no better retort than to say that that was no reason for assuming the rôle of adviser to Great Britain. To turn the subject he hastily said that if the resolution were to be passed it had better be cabled to other nations with representative government. Being promptly challenged to move such an amendment by a senator with a sense of humour, Sir Albert Gould fell weakly back on his old outwork that children had no right to teach their parents. Senator Henderson of Western Australia here asserted that at first he was surprised to find the Leader of the Opposition opposing the Resolution until he realized that the Opposition had always shown a disinclination to Liberal policies. Senator Henderson made a violent attack upon all conservative and reactionary influences in England, and said: "Even if we are younger in point of years, it will be admitted that in very much of our legislation we are at least fifty years in advance of the Old Country." For that reason he considered that Australia had the right to speak to Great Britain, for he believed "that the adoption of the women's franchise there would assist in getting Great Britain out of that political mist and darkness in which she is living to-day."

Not only a Right but a Duty.

Then Senator de Largie made a dignified protest that any opposition should have been raised to the motion in a country "that has already experienced the benefit of women's franchise." He also drew attention to the fact that Senator Gould had not ventured to criticise the principle of women's franchise. He asserted that Australia had a right to offer advice in this question, being politically older in this respect than the Mother Country. In this case the right was a duty. Being challenged as to whether the advice was asked, Senator de Largie replied that the scenes which had taken place in England during the last years formed a crying demand to Australia. Moreover, Australia could give advice in this matter as it was not a party question. He said: "I am sorry for the sake of the Liberals of the Old Country that it is not a party question. If they had been really Liberal in their views they would have taken up the question years ago." Australia had a right to voice her opinions because, although the youngest nation, she was "in politics the pacemaker for the world." Age was not now considered to be the *sine qua non* of wisdom, as of old, when "men had to reach the age of dotage before they were considered able to make laws." Nowadays knowledge and experience mainly counted, and Australia had both in this matter, therefore she should be prepared to give light to those who sat in darkness.

Foolish and Cruel to Withdraw Citizenship.

At this point Senator Lynch and Sir Albert Gould had a little duel of words as to whether advice should be given gratuitously. Senator Lynch reminded his hearers of the healthy influence which woman suffrage had had upon public life. He also drew attention to the fact that the ex-President of the United States had not hesitated lately to give a good deal of gratuitous advice to other nations; and when Senator Gould insinuated that the ex-President was not the Senate of the United States, the retort came that it was only because of his former position that he had received attention. Senator Lynch further reminded his colleagues that Mr. Chamberlain had not hesitated to ask the advice of the Commonwealth about the South African War, a matter of Imperial importance. Therefore he declared that he heartily supported the motion, hoping that it would influence the Old Country to see "the folly and cruelty of withholding a right of citizenship from the women of Great Britain."

The Moral Effect of Woman Suffrage.

Senator Russell asserted that, as a man of 58 years of age, he trusted Senator Gould would allow that he was not expressing an immature opinion. He gave a graphic account of how practical experience of English Conservatism had turned him from being a Conservative himself into a strong Labour man. Arguing from his own life, he under-

stood the difficulties with which the women had had to contend. The effect of woman suffrage in Australia had been above all moral. "Some men who were not as good as they might be have been kept out of Parliament." He maintained that the resolution would have a beneficial effect in helping these women, "who are fighting a battle for their just rights."

Senator Ready, of Tasmania, once more drew attention to the fact that the Opposition had not dared to attack the principle of woman suffrage. He also considered that the Deputy Leader of the Opposition had poured ridicule on the Senate by undervaluing its influence, reminding his hearers of the words, "a little child shall lead them."

An animated debate took place between the two sides of the House as to the blocking attitude of the Opposition, during which Senator Ready showed that the women of Tasmania were of the kind that detested political bribery, and that their advent into politics had purified them. On the Opposition side, Senator Walker denied the policy of blocking, and asserted that he and his side had always been in favour of woman suffrage, but not feeling on safe ground he shifted the argument back to the question of giving offence to Great Britain, and advised to all nations, asking if Turkish women ought to have votes.

Senator O'Keefe then reminded the House that Australia had sent a protest to Great Britain against the employment of Chinese Labour on the Rand. The same kind of opposition was raised on the motion, but it was sent, and England took the advice later. Australia was in advance of her time, but she was right.

Senator Stewart, of Queensland, raised a very important point. Senators Gould and Walker were both Imperialists as such they must believe that "the good government of the Empire concerns every citizen of the Empire." He also referred to the fact that a call had come from England for help in the case from Miss Pankhurst.

A Political Discovery.

When Senator Walker protested that people like himself and Sir George Reid had written to support the women, Senator Stewart neatly reminded him that the Senate was greater than any single person. He also gave an admirable illustration from ancient Roman history, when men had repressed the just demands of women who protested against the injustice of being taxed against their will by using terrible persecution. He urged that the presence of women in politics would make for international peace. He turned his satire on Senator Walker for his refusal of enfranchisement to Turkish women, remarking that if they had the vote, the abomination of the harem would soon be done away with. He also urged that it would be as wrong for Australia not to give Great Britain the benefit of her political wisdom as it would be for some part of the Empire to keep back any useful discovery from the rest of the Empire. Still more did this apply to a political discovery, because it affected the happiness and welfare of "the human family."

Senator Rae once more urged that even as Australia had set the political pace to Great Britain in the matter of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, so she would do with regard to Woman Suffrage. He also put the resolution with the greater goodwill, because such an event could not fail to affect public opinion in England, although it might not affect Mr. Asquith, as "a clear expression of the National Parliament of this young Democracy in favour of this reform, which places men in a higher and more dignified position, and gives women a nobler position than any they have had in time past."

On the resolution being put, the first part was carried without opposition, and the second part (that it should be sent to Mr. Asquith) was carried by eleven votes to four.

HOW WOMEN VOTE IN AUSTRALIA.

There were two outstanding features of the polling during the day—first, the orderliness of the crowd; and second, the number of women who voted, and urged their friends to vote. No wider contrast could be imaginable than that between the scenes which used to be enacted in the vicinity of the polling booths in the bad old days and those of yesterday. The hustling, the barracking, and the brawling have given place to decorum, and a sense of seriousness now seems to pulse through the crowd. There have never at any previous election been seen so many women voting and taking an active part in the rallying of electors to the booth. Around all the polling places women partisans, armed with roll and pencil, worked all day, guiding their sisters in the way they thought they should go. An indication of the keenness of the sex on this occasion may be gleaned from the fact that two women who voted at Milson's Point admitted to being over ninety years of age.

Sydney Morning Herald.

ANOTHER MESSAGE.

The Melbourne correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says that the resolution passed by the Federal Parliament on the beneficial results of Woman Suffrage continues to be supported by outside bodies. "The Women's Political Association, allied with teachers and Civil Service organizations, have resolved to send a cable to Mr. Asquith imploring Englishmen to follow Australian men's example of Justice to women, and protesting against the British treatment of suffrage agitators."

MADAME CURIE.

The reply of the French Academy of Sciences to the vote of the "Institute" (which comprises all the five Academies) against the eligibility of women for membership, has been to nominate Madame Curie a second time as candidate for the vacancy, all the other candidates being placed after her, in the second rank. The election is to be held in a fortnight. Many of her colleagues in the world of scientific research have announced their intention of voting for the election of Madame Curie. Prominent amongst these are Professor Poincaré, who "supports merit when he sees it, and perceives no objection to her election;" Dr. Roux, Director of the Pasteur Institute, who "does not acknowledge that discoveries are sex questions, and will always support the best workers;" Professor Bouy, who "in his soul and conscience knows no French physicist superior to Madame Curie, and holds, therefore, that she must be elected;" M. Bailland, Director of the Paris Observatory, who "refrains from deciding the question of the eligibility of women, but, whatever betide, will vote for no one except Madame Curie;" and M. Picard, who "will not hesitate to vote for Madame Curie on account of her remarkable work." M. Deslandres, director of the Meudon Observatory and a member of the Academy of Sciences, has intimated that he will vote for Mme. Curie if it can be proved that her share in the discovery of radium was equal to that of her husband. It will be remembered that M. Curie, when he lectured at the Royal Institute, went out of his way to point out that it was his wife and not himself who discovered radium. And in a book published five years before her husband died Madame Curie describes how she alone made the discovery, and afterwards collaborated with M. Curie and M. Bément. If pre-eminence as an original investigator and discoverer is the passport into the august assembly of the Academy of Sciences, the election of Madame Curie is assured. All honour to the Academy for the stand they are taking in this matter. All success to them and to their distinguished colleague, Madame Curie.

SOME PRESS VIEWS.

"T. P.'s WEEKLY."

Less militant than the cross-Channel "Suffragettes," the French feminists march steadily forward. Lady doctors, pharmacists, dentists, and barristers, cabwomen, airwomen, and female billstickers have all lost the charm of novelty. The female architects of America and Russia had hitherto no French sister, but Mlle. Trélat has established a new record by duly qualifying for the exercise of this profession. She is, it is true, the daughter and granddaughter of eminent Parisian professors of architecture. The learned Assyriologists of the Institute and Collège de France were somewhat surprised to notice a "golden-haired graduate" at their dry-as-dust lectures, but Mlle. Générievo Actoqué, standing fifth on a pass-list of thirteen, has been officially received as "archiviste paléographique," and will probably find a position in connection with some of the great public libraries. Mlle. Marie Léonie's "Affranchis," produced at the Odéon, has been received in flattering fashion by theatrical critics. Mlle. Judith Gautier's election to the Académie Goncourt and Mme. Pierre Curie's candidature for the Academy of Sciences are two "signs of times" which are fluttering the doves of the Institute, and once more raising the question of the admission of women to the Académie Française itself.

Should Mme. Curie be refused admission to the Academy of Sciences it may be that the clever women of France will seek to bring about a revolution on their own account. English people generally have but a faint conception of the feminist movement in France. They are inclined to confuse it with the agitation engineered by our "Suffragettes," whereas it has no resemblance with the crusade waged by the Pankhursts and the Pethick Lawrences. In France it is not a question of the vote, but of the recognition of ability when it is found in women in a striking degree. Mme. Curie is not the first woman who has presented herself for Academic honours. As long ago as 1693 there was a woman candidate for immortality. She was Mme. Dacier, and her claim to a *l'autrui* rested on her admirable translations of the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey." But the Immortals would not admit her.

—The Times.

France is in advance of England in calling women to the Bar. In every 1,000 advocates in Paris there are three women. Mlle. Chauvin, the first woman barrister, has now been practising eleven years.

—Christian Commonwealth.

Mme. Curie is a candidate for the French Academy of Sciences, but French savants have a horror of Feminism, and the most glorious woman in scientific France will probably be kept out. There is a very pronounced tendency in Frenchmen to regard women as *haut en bas*, and it is rather ridiculous. The superiority of the French woman is too often seen to need demonstration.

—Sunday Times.

Dr. Tonioni, a propos of Mme. Curie's candidature for the French Academy of Sciences, points out that woman's brain is the fifty-fourth part of the corporeal mass, while man's is but the fifty-eighth part. The evidence is that the so-called weaker sex is at least the equal, if not the cerebral superior, of the man. Her anatomy is more fragile, but she is certainly as well equipped as he for intellectual and social life. Therefore let her claim her Parliamentary vote and her entrance to all academies.

—Observer.

"TO FREEDOM'S CAUSE TILL DEATH."

Some weeks ago a meeting was planned by Brighton members as a welcome to their organiser, Mrs. Clarke, on her return from prison. On Tuesday, January 3, the meeting took place, but she for whom the welcome was arranged was not present. Her frail body had succumbed, but her dauntless spirit was present and inspired the speakers with an added zeal.

On the platform and round a photograph of Mrs. Clarke were the colours of the Union and on the table two wreaths symbolised the absence of a dear comrade and an admired worker.

After a beautiful rendering of Chopin's Funeral March by Mr. Norman Richards, Mrs. McKeown spoke of Mrs. Clarke's wonderful personality and read a letter from Miss Greta Allen, who was too ill to speak. She wrote that Mrs. Clarke was the great influence for good in Holloway. She always tried to keep peace and give the least work for the officials.

A little story shows her determination. When the prison doctor said good-bye to Mrs. Clarke, she said, "I'm afraid it's not good-bye, only au revoir." Courageous, conscientious, considerate, she was in every sense a power, a force making for righteousness.

"I cannot think," wrote Miss Allen, "of her passing as death; to me it seems like promotion. I am glad you sent a laurel wreath; it seems quite the most appropriate for her."

Our Birthright.

In the course of her speech Mrs. McKeown said they felt that Mrs. Clarke had let fall a light which they must uphold, and by which they must unmask impudence and ignorance, darkness and cruelty, which very few had realised in the past. Boudicca and others had fought for their country, and others had fought for their creed, and others for their cause, and they—they fought for a beautiful liberty which was the birthright of every woman.

Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson described Mrs. Clarke as a woman of deep feeling who kept her own personality in the background. She urged women to work for their own development. Suffragettes were fighting not only for their own liberty, but for the liberty of their sex. Cabinet Ministers, Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson declared, did not know the struggle, the degradation, and the misery among women in the big cities. If they did, they shut their eyes to it. But women in the upper classes were beginning to realise it. It was a beautiful thing that the Suffrage movement had brought women of all classes together. It was not for woman merely that they were fighting, but for the homes, the families. But she felt she was useless without the power of the vote behind her. They must not sorrow in private, but continue Mrs. Clarke's good work. In conclusion, the speaker asked her hearers to remember Mrs. Clarke, and how she sacrificed her life; and let them hold together and not rest until they got justice for women and destroyed the iniquitous laws so that women might be free. (Loud applause.)

Work on!

Miss Turner followed with a beautiful speech, showing that it was the bounden duty of every woman to help at the present critical time to raise the status and dignity of womanhood. She also urged every one of the Brighton members to do her part and work, thus showing that she appreciated to the full the sacrifice Mrs. Clarke had made.

Miss Joan Dugdale then spoke, and referred to the good example given them by Mrs. Clarke. Although they did not like to descend to the same level as Cabinet Ministers, they had to do it to make them understand. That was the reason they did these so-called violent things. These men called themselves Liberals, but where was their liberality? They held back their liberties. After giving her prison experiences, Miss Dugdale said that when she left Mrs. Clarke in prison she asked her (the speaker) to tell the Brighton workers to work as hard as they could, and that she would like to feel that the time she had spent in prison had not been wasted.

The Brighton W.S.P.U. has adopted as a motto "To Freedom's Cause till Death"—words quoted by Mrs. Clarke in the last letter she wrote.

LETTER FROM MRS. MARTINDALE.

Mrs. Pankhurst has received the following: "I suppose I am one of the last who saw Mrs. Clarke at Brighton before she went up to prison. I went into the office and found the workers very troubled. Mrs. Clarke had been so poorly all Sunday and Monday, and they thought she ought not to go up to London. So I went up and saw her immediately. It is only nerves, she said. I shall not forget her expression. I could only think of Paul and those words: 'I go bound in spirit into Jerusalem, not knowing the things that shall befall me there—bonds and afflictions.' Inwardly I felt I should 'see her face no more,' though it was a shock when I found she was really our first martyr. Yours, etc., LOUISA MARTINDALE."

MISS HENRIA WILLIAMS.

The funeral of Miss Henria Williams, which took place last Friday at Cathcart Cemetery, was attended by several members of the W.S.P.U. in Glasgow. Miss Underwood writes:—"The funeral was most touching and impressive to us all. Although you had written me that flags had been sent from Clements Inn, I do not think that any of us realised that we should see them in the church. For myself, I cannot describe the thrill I felt when the coffin was carried up the aisle of the church covered with our purple, white and green. There were only two wreaths upon it; the one you sent from Clements Inn and a cross which we sent from the Glasgow Union, a cross of green with white lilies and broad purple ribbon. After the short service, we drove to Cathcart Cemetery, where a second short service was held by the open grave, and afterwards the brother and the sisters of Miss Williams thanked us most kindly for our presence. Later, after the grave was filled in, I had a special privilege. It is the custom here for each mourner to place on the grave the wreath which she sent, and I was asked to place the suffrage wreath on the grave. There was a carriage full of flowers from which each mourner took a wreath, but only one was placed on the grave before ours, and then I was told to put ours on each side of it. As I stood by Mr. Williams afterwards he said, 'This is quite a soldier's funeral.' I answered, 'It should be, she was as brave as any soldier.'

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Sir,—Although I only know the late Miss Henria L. Williams a few months, I greatly admired her brave spirit and power of will in the Votes for Women Cause, and I mourn her loss as deeply as her fellow-pioneers.—Yours, etc.,

MARY ANN GAEDAE.

Fox Hall, Upminster, Essex.

THE DAY IS AT HAND.

The following verses, received as a Christmas greeting, have been sent to us by Mrs. Pankhurst, in whose mind they have become closely associated with the deaths of Mrs. Clarke and Miss Henria Williams:

When St. Peter lay in prison,
With a guard on either side,
The Angel of the Lord appeared
And he softly, gently cried:—
"Rise up, Peter, rise up quickly;
Waken, now, and follow Me."
Peter rose, and followed promptly;
Gates flew wide, and he was free.

So to-day, in far-off England,
After nineteen hundred years,
To our brave, imprisoned sisters
An Angel of the Lord appears:—
"Rise up, women, rise up quickly;
Clouds are breaking; day's at hand;
Groaning multitudes are waiting
For the freeing of your land."

And from prison-cell so lonely,
Through the walls so thick and grim,
Still th' unfettered souls of women
Send the chorus back to Him:—
"Our free souls shall free the others!
We will never stay our hand,
Shirk a conflict, dread a danger
Till we free our Mother land."

And, despite the locks and warders,
Hear their voices sounding clear:—
"Follow us, and we will lead you
On to freedom." Sisters, dear—
"Angels of the Lord" most truly
Are they, unto those who see.
Do as Peter. Promptly follow:
And you'll find that you are free.

Canada. R. H.

A CHAMPION OF WOMEN.

A writer in *The Clarion*, signing himself "Eireannach Fiadhain," quotes his letter published in the *Manchester Guardian* (after having been refused by the *Morning Leader*, *Daily News*, *Daily Chronicle*, and other Liberal papers). The letter pointed out that it was quite time the British public knew the manner in which, doubtless under Home Office orders, women were handled by the police on November 18 and following days. The writer has interviewed a number of women who took part in the demonstration, and who suffered from violence. It is, he says, a crying shame, scandal, and abomination that unarmed women, acting in the exercise of their constitutional rights, should be treated with brutal savagery. He wonders how many of those who sneeringly refer to the dog-whip know the underlying facts implied in its use. In view of the Press boycott, he looks to *The Clarion* to help him to proclaim to the world "the dastardly conduct of a Government that meets with organised and trained (and well instructed) brutality an unarmed and peaceful deputation asking merely for the passing into law of a measure already sanctioned by the people's representatives."

TAX RESISTANCE.

We draw attention to a most interesting and instructive pamphlet issued by the Women's Tax Resistance League, whose offices are to be found at 10, Talbot House, 98, St. Martin's Lane, Strand, W.C. The pamphlet is written by Mrs. Ayres Purdie, A.L.A.A. and Income Tax Expert, and deals with the position of married women with regard to their liability for payment of taxes. In her opinion the present system of taxing married women is illegal and contrary to the statutes of the land. She brings chapter and verse to prove this contention, and she charges the Administration with deliberately persisting in illegal practices with the idea that women are too ignorant and too politically helpless to withstand the system.

Mrs. Purdie relates how upon her refusal to furnish a return of her professional income when officially ordered to do so, she was visited by a tax official. She promptly met the man upon the ground of the illegality of the demand, ordered him out of her office and dared him to set foot in it again. The official, finding to his surprise that she was quite aware that he was acting illegally, obeyed her, and though this happened two years ago it has not been mentioned since, neither has her husband been called upon to pay on her behalf.

She gives the case also of a married woman

than the W.S.P.U. until women were enfranchised. The reply was as follows:—

"Dear Madam,—I beg to thank you for your letter received to-day. I quite appreciate your point of view, and can only regret that in the present situation you should think it necessary to put any question, however important in itself—and I fully acknowledge the importance of the one you have at heart—before the paramount need of defending the Constitution."

FRENCH WOMEN AND THE MUNICIPAL VOTE.

The Bill giving women the right to vote for and to be elected to Municipal and Departmental Councils which has been introduced into the French Chamber has the active support of 200 members. The report of the Commission of the Chamber is an exceedingly interesting publication, and deals among other things with the anti-suffrage arguments. "Women do not serve in the army, it is argued, says M. Buisson, "No more do men who have been found physically unfit. Besides, officers have no votes. It must be remembered, too, that women are the mothers of soldiers." After referring to the progress made by Woman Suffrage in foreign countries, M. Buisson says that it is not the Suffragists, but the anti-Suffragists, who are behind the times. "France is lagging behind," he remarks. "The great majority of the civilised world passed us long ago. We are left alone, or



Photo by Miss Sharman.

THE DISCIPLE.

Mrs. Railton, of Alderley Edge, "instructing young girls in the right way."

doctor who was in absolute ignorance of her legal rights, was twice distrained upon in her own freehold house, her goods being seized and sold for Income Tax, Property Tax, and Inhabited House Duty. When she was on the point of suffering this outrage for the third time, she fortunately became aware through the Tax Resistance League of her legal position, and therupon challenged the officials to repeat their offence. All the taxes charged upon her were at once withdrawn, and since then she has been left in peace. She has now made a claim upon the Board of Inland Revenue for the return of all taxes paid by her and £500 damages for the illegal distrainments. This case is about to come before the Courts.

We advise all our readers to get this pamphlet for themselves from the Women's Tax Resistance League, price 2d. They will find the information it contains worth a great deal.

NO POLITICAL WORK UNTIL WOMEN ARE ENFRANCHISED.

A correspondent sends us letters which have passed between herself and the House of Lords Defence Movement. She received from that department, under the date December 9, a letter marked "Immediate," stating that the most momentous of national issues depended on the great political struggle now proceeding; that the return of a Radical-Socialist and Irish coalition, pledged to the abrogation of the powers of the Upper Chamber and the passing of Home Rule, would be nothing less than a national disaster, the effects of which would be felt immediately by every responsible person. Our correspondent was further invited to join this movement at once, and to help to strengthen the constitutional position. She was asked to say by return or post whether her support might be counted upon. In reply our correspondent said that, although heartily approving of the movement, she regretted that she could not help in any way, as she had decided not to help in any political work other

nearly so, with Spain and Turkey." The municipalities and the "county councils" in France are elected, like the Chamber of Deputies, on adult suffrage. As there is no property qualification, marriage will make no difference, and in France all married women, whether they are property-holders or not, will have the vote. More important still is the fact that by the Bill women become eligible for seats on councils and can become senatorial electors. Once they can exercise their votes to elect members of the Second Chamber of the State they cannot long be denied their right to elect members of the Chamber of Deputies. We hope to give extracts from the report in a future issue.

A SPIRITUAL ILLUMINATION.

A correspondent has sent us a copy of the *Evening Post* (New York), in which Miss Branigan, daughter of Mrs. Branigan, so well known as a supporter of the suffrage cause in America, describes in a letter to her mother the W.S.P.U. deputation to the House of Commons on November 18. At the conclusion of a very touching account she says:—

"You will understand, I know you will not think me exaggerated, when I tell you that to-day has been like a spiritual illumination to me—to see women submitting to ridicule, insult, brutality, because of the conviction in their souls—nothing can exaggerate their courage and utter self-sacrifice. Something has come to me which must have come to those who saw the martyrs in past days suffer for their convictions."

FATE OF BRAVE WOMEN.

From Lisbon comes the tragic story of a destructive fire in a dwelling-house where an invalid girl lay helpless in bed. Four women friends courageously endeavoured, says the *Central News*, to effect her rescue. They reared ladders and entered the house, returning to the window with the girl in their arms. Just as it appeared they were to meet with success, however, the building collapsed bodily, and the five women were engulfed.

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MILITANT**Lessons from Two New Books.**

The effectiveness of a militant policy is well illustrated in two recently published books. The first of these is the work of Lord Eversley, who has been Chairman of the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society ever since its formation 45 years ago. From two points of view his book, "Commons, Forests and Footpaths,"* is of peculiar interest to militant Suffragists. In the first place, it records a fine defence of the rights of the public against the aggression of self-interested individuals. To read of this movement, vitalised as it has been by the true Hampden spirit, that counts the public wealth more precious than any personal good, is an encouragement to those who are working to vindicate another form of public justice—that of women's enfranchisement.

The light thrown on the underlying principles of militancy is what gives Lord Eversley's record its double interest for Suffragettes. Over and over again in the course of the movement for preserving commons and footpaths there has been *forcible vindication of a right unjustly invaded*. The case of Berkhamsted Common, wrongfully enclosed by a neighbouring landowner, gives an example of this. Determined to assert the rights of the public, the late Mr. Augustus Smith, M.P., acting upon the advice of Lord Eversley and of his solicitor, decided to resort to what Lord Eversley calls "the old practice of abating the enclosure by the forcible removal of all the fences in a manner which would be a demonstration and an assertion of right not less conspicuous than their erection." Accordingly a force of 120 labourers, skilled workmen, and gingers, armed with crowbars and all necessary implements, were brought by special train to the scene of operations, charged with the task of breaking down over a thousand pounds' worth of iron fencing, two miles in length. In the legal proceedings arising out of this piece of militant action the judge, Lord Romilly, stated that, if the fences had been erected illegally, then their demolition was no more violent or reprehensible an act than their erection.

The case of Epping Forest supplies a magnificent proof of the power of militant action. That great public inheritance was, as the result of repeated confiscation by predatory individuals, in course of being lost to the people for ever. But this calamity was averted by the militant act of a poor labouring man named Willingale and his two sons. It happened thus: The largest single encroachment upon the forest had been made in the Manor of Loughton, the inhabitants of which Manor had the right, existing from time immemorial, of lopping trees for firewood during the winter months. According to local tradition, the continuance of this right depended upon its being exercised every year, at midnight, on St. Martin's Eve. In 1866 the Lord of the Manor of Loughton made an enclosure shutting out the public. Willingale and his sons waited until St. Martin's Eve came round, and then, at midnight, broke down the fences, went into the Forest, and lopped the trees. Then, as Lord Eversley tells us, "For this act, in vindication of their rights, the three Willingales were summoned a few days later by the Lord of the Manor before the local justices, and although they protested that they were only asserting their rights according to custom—which should have ousted the jurisdiction of the magistrates—they were convicted of malicious trespass to property, and were sent to prison for two months with hard labour." One of Willingale's sons was put into a damp cell in prison, and died of pneumonia. The brave deed of the Willingales and its punishment lit a flame of public indignation, and apathy gave place to zeal and determination. The Commons Preservation Society took up the matter, and legal proceedings were instituted in the name of Willingale on behalf of the inhabitants of Loughton, with the object of putting an end to the encroachments on the forest. Willingale died before the action was decided, and the Corporation of London, largely owing to the lead given by the Lord Mayor, stepped into the breach, and fought the issue to a successful conclusion in the law courts. But as Lord Eversley's account clearly shows, the saving of the forest was primarily due to Willingale's deed, which arrested the destruction and confiscation of the forest, and put in motion the forces which made a final end to this theft of public property.

The cases of active assertion of a right which this book recalls do not differ at all in essence from the active assertion by women of their right of citizenship.

* "Commons, Forests and Footpaths." By Lord Eversley. London: Cassell & Co. 2s. net.

METHODS.

By Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B.

When a private person excludes the public from commons and footpaths his barriers and fences are destroyed. Similarly, when the Government of the day, in defiance of the foundation principles of the Constitution, shut women out from the exercise of their voting rights, women have recourse to action which is "a demonstration and an assertion of a right not less conspicuous" than the barrier of custom, prejudice, and law, which is raised between them and their enfranchisement.

Mr. Lloyd George, in a recent interview, denounced militant Suffragist methods, and declared that these methods have put back the movement. "I do not," he said, "know of any movement that has been forwarded by such methods, and the vote will not be obtained until there is a complete change in tactics." But example is stronger than precept, and Mr. Lloyd George's own example gives the lie to his sanctimonious advice to the Suffragettes. Early in his career, in the Welsh graveyard case, he advised forcible assertion of a public right. The vicar of a Welsh parish having refused to allow the burial of a Nonconformist in the churchyard, Mr. Lloyd George's advice to the villagers was that they should first demand admission to the churchyard as a right, but "should the vicar refuse to open the gates, then break down the walls which your subscriptions have built, and force your way into the churchyard." Legal proceedings ensued, and the case was eventually taken to the High Court, where Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Manisty justified the violence of the villagers as the legitimate assertion of their legal rights. That is to say, the judicial view as to the methods which may be taken to gain a right withheld tallied precisely with the advice of Mr. Lloyd George. Morally, it tallies also with the views which prompt the policy of the Suffragettes. For obviously the rightness of active protest depends on something more than the strict letter of the law; it depends upon the essential justice of the matter at issue. That is to say, although, as in the case of the Suffrage agitation, the letter of the law should happen to be at variance with the broad principles of justice, it is as appropriate for reformers to use militant methods in defence of these principles as though the letter of the law were also on their side.

Evidently Mr. Lloyd George, despite his condemnation of Suffragette methods, shares this opinion, for in a recent speech he referred with admiration to the Rebecca Riots which occurred some 70 years ago in Wales. The history of these riots (*) which has just appeared, shows that by dint of violent and destructive attacks upon the toll-gates (the existence of which, although perfectly legal, was their main grievance) the Rebeccaites achieved their purpose, and secured the abolition of the toll-gates. For a description of the determined and violent acts committed by the rioters readers must turn to the pages of the book itself, but it is interesting to see it affirmed in the introductory chapter that "Rebecca" and her 'daughters,' realising that they had no power to bring about reform by moral suasion and legal agitation, resorted to open revolt against their oppressors and took the law into their own hands." The following picture of the situation arising out of the riots illustrates the practical working out of a militant policy. "Finding that restoring gates, rebuilding houses, and offering large rewards for the apprehension of the rioters failed to produce any satisfactory results, the trustees lost heart, and the roads were left free of toll. This was the popular triumph." Nor is this fact less impressive—as the result of four years' continued rioting, the "Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws Relating to Turnpike Trusts in South Wales" became the law of the land!

"In Wales the children of Rebecca cleared away the toll-gates. That," declares Mr. Lloyd George, "is what we are trying to do. There is a turnpike just across the road. We say, 'No barrier! Down with it, please! If you don't pull it down, we will have the hinges off.'" Mr. George has thus, without intending it, well stated the policy of the Suffragettes. A barrier closes the way to women's citizenship—the barrier of Ministerial prejudice and obstinacy. Lately, at Westminster, and many times before that, have we hurled ourselves against this barrier with intent to break it down. It is shaken and weakened; at the next attempt we look to see it fall.

Christabel Pankhurst.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Twenty Years at Hull House." By Jane Addams. London: The Macmillan Co. 10s. 6d. net.

"Lost Endeavour." By John Masefield. London: Nelson and Son. 2s. net.

"Auguste Comte on Marriage and Divorce." By Phillip Thomas. London: Watts & Co. 3d.

"Rebecca and Her Daughters." By Henry Tahit Evans. 7s. 6d. net.



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GOOD MOTHERHOOD.

By Mrs. Gerald Paget.

They complain of our motherhood and deny us the vote. Let us consider what is the motive power which hastes women into uncongenial rebellion.

If we but touch the mainspring with understanding we find good motherhood.

But the authorities have not the necessary understanding. They are men, party ridden at that. As well set them to bear babies, to nurse them, to watch over them (as we do) from the cradle to the grave. Men have no feeling for the secret needs of motherhood. Worse than all, they will not allow us the free feeling for them. Hence rebellion.

What is it that we so need? Primarily, conditions which will not block the mainsprings of good motherhood and crush the life out of it, as (briefly stated):

1. The interests of the mother first, not last, in the State.
2. The triple burden of the woman worker lightened so that it does not merely shift from work out to work in, starvation, and the coming child.
3. Adequate protection for our young girls.
4. The rescue (generally) of home and nursery from the legislative domination of a single sex.

Without delving deeper into the far-reaching effect of these things the bare mention of them takes us far, takes us indeed as far as we can go and remain a nation. M. Jean Finot, director of *La Revue*, is said to have written that all the parliamentarian ills of France are due to the absence of women from the ballot boxes. We would venture to add that most of the ills of the earth are due to it. Good motherhood is the pivot upon which the destiny of races turns. Disparage, confine, coerce, harass that into bad motherhood and you must, in time, reach the end of all. It is the same as if you were to cut at the roots of everything that grows.

Except on belated general recognition of our danger, how account for the stealthy conspiracy of the sexes which, growing softly during the last three years, now reaches and astonishes us? How else explain the ever-increasing presence of men at every woman's meeting, upon every woman's platform, the petitions of voters for the enfranchisement of women, the gradual acquiescence of almost every circle?

It seems a far cry to the Boer War, but so much has changed since it that one is fain to regard this battlefield as the grave of traditional pretensions. Certain it is that it provided a curtain behind which preparations could be made for a complete reconstruction of forces. When the folds parted it became immediately clear that there had occurred a profound weakening in the established faiths of the people. Labour attained to definite political strength. Woman arrived. Between them they filled the public eye with a completely new set of pictures.

The public mind, for the first time, strains towards equality and peace. The mother-call rings about our ears. Mother-love, mother-care clamours and clangs; for she who carries within her the health and strength of nations *must* be heard.

Nature decrees that the child is the mother's: man decrees that it is his. It is on this point that she stands to win, for nature's schemes are laid upon the laws of the universe, whilst man's are laid upon the desire of the male. Nature allots to woman the supreme post of honour and danger in the task of building and rearing races, and in the quiet months of silence and mystery reveals to her secrets which are outside the scope of man and unknown to his experience. How far can the male compete with her here? How long shall he thwart her? It is the mother-parent who must first feel the stir of fresh forces, the strivings of races. What is this battle for the vote but her means for giving expression to it? We have accustomed ourselves, under single-sex guidance, to affirm the decadence of nations, as if races must reel back into the vortex of fatality by means of some destiny beyond the power of man to control. And no doubt it is beyond the power of the male alone to arrest decadence; not so much beyond his power as beyond his will. For man, born of a bondwoman, has, after all, only half a will. Born of a slave, he is himself half a slave.

It is not the power so much he lacks to check his own decadence as the will. At the Royal Commission on Divorce he pleaded *nature* in apology for certain gross inequalities of the law; called upon respectable women not to mind "accidents," not to mind separate establishments, not to mind (or so we must suppose) the humiliation of the woman and the risk of moral and physical injury to the child. Women have been coerced into recognising in this, nature; but now they recognise in it too much opportunity and too little will—the point of view of men whose sense of morality has been sapped by their laws. All women can do is to hasten, by every means in their power, the passing of single-sex administration. For most women know—so many have experienced it—what the neglect of the mother, coupled with the license of the father, has done for the family and the race. And many more, since the revelations of the Divorce Commission, must suspect it.

There is an old saw, "she who rocks the cradle rules the world," and doubtless its repetition has acted as a sedative to many a dislocated woman. But the modern woman has managed to piece herself together. And she knows now that she never has rocked the cradle.

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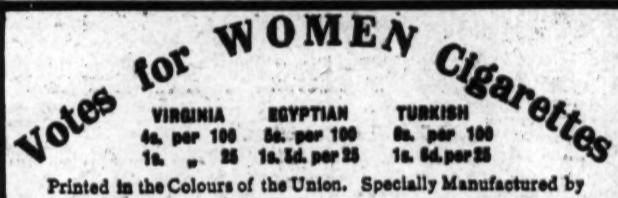
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FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1911.

THE PRIVATE MEMBER.

For several years past, the leaders of the Militant Movement for Women's Enfranchisement have realised, and have endeavoured to impress upon the electors of the country, the rapidly changing status of the private Member of Parliament from one of responsibility to one of impotence, and the rapidly growing bureaucratic power of a small non-elected body of politicians called The Cabinet, who have absorbed little by little all the powers of legislative initiative and government into their own hands. A remarkable article entitled "Parliament and the Position of the Private Member," appeared in the *Morning Post* on Wednesday, January 11, setting forth this view so clearly that it should serve to arrest public attention to what at the present time is the greatest menace to the constitutional liberties of the British people. The *Morning Post* says:—

While the Constitution of this country is being revised in every politician's armchair, and on the platforms of numberless debating societies, it may be worth while to reflect for a few minutes on the changes in the method of government which have taken place in this country within the last five and twenty years. Most people imagine that we are governed by a Parliament, consisting of two Houses; a large number are now professing to hope that very shortly we shall be governed by a Parliament of one House only. Both views are wrong, and it will come as a rude shock to these easily-satisfied persons to learn that Parliament has really very little to do with our government, but that it merely registers and endorses decisions which a small coterie of politicians—called a Cabinet—decided upon many months before. If this comparison is made with a little thought it will also be perceived that the abolition or emasculation of one of the two Houses will throw still more power into the hands of the Cabinet, and hasten the attainment of their object, namely, absolute power, uncontrolled by any check whatever.

This statement applies equally to both the two Parties that have hitherto controlled the House of Commons. On points of detail the Cabinet is wise enough to let the House believe it still retains control, and the "faithful Commons" are allowed to carry an occasional amendment even against the Government; but this is only a feature of tactical politics. The House is sometimes allowed to vote as it pleases, but this is considered in these days a great concession. Should the vote be cast contrary to the inclinations of the Cabinet, the majority, no matter how great it may be, is calmly

ignored, as was the case with the Woman Suffrage Bill of 1910, known as the Conciliation Bill, which obtained a greater majority in the House of Commons than the Government's Budget or the Government's Veto Resolutions. "Under the present system," says the writer of the article to which attention has been drawn—

the private member (as distinguished from office holders) has become a mere detail in the rank and file of his party. His only chance of rising from the ranks is by the utter abnegation of his individuality, and an eager readiness to undertake any unpleasant work his leaders want done, or by a lavish expenditure of money for party purposes. One result of this is that the member of Parliament no longer occupies the position he formerly held in the public mind. He is useful as a subscriber to endless clubs and charities, or as a figurehead on local platforms; but he is not looked up to as an authority, and his complete lack of any real influence is rapidly becoming known.

This complete dependence on his leaders, or on the central office of his particular organisation, for instructions as to his opinions and actions, is fast destroying all personal initiative, and prevents the development of interest in any subject; for it is so much easier just to obey your Whip. . . . The private member is a cypher.

"The extinction of the rights and the privileges of the private member has made it practically impossible," we are told, "for any measure, not deemed of sufficient importance by a Cabinet to be a Government measure, to become law." It was because the Women's Social and Political Union discovered this fact for themselves some years ago, that the policy of putting pressure upon the Cabinet was adopted, and that the Government, and the Government only, is held politically responsible for the refusal to give the vote to women who are duly qualified to possess it.

What is to be done, asks the *Morning Post* correspondent, to remedy the present state of "dry rot" in matters political? "Well, the first thing" (he says), "is to restore the rights and privileges—I might almost say the manhood—of the private member. Let this be the first plank in the programme of any society which seeks for the redress of grievances through Parliament."

The Parliamentary Session of 1910 gave to the private member an unprecedented opportunity for vindicating his rights, his privileges, and his manhood. A great question of human liberty, of elementary justice was laid before the House. Two days were given to a serious debate upon a Woman Suffrage Bill that had been carefully drafted by a committee fully representative of all the political parties in Parliament. An overwhelming majority voted for the Bill. But the small coterie of politicians, called the Cabinet, was against it. The will of the few prevailed against the will of the many, because of that lost "manhood" of the private member, which must be restored if liberty is to be more than a name to the people of this country.

The opportunity of 1910 is lost. What of 1911? The new House of Commons contains a very large and increased majority in favour of women's enfranchisement. Is that great majority going to allow itself once again to be over-ridden by a Government that persists in setting the principles of the British Constitution at defiance?

The representatives of the male electors of the country will be called upon to vote early in the session for a statute that will allocate to every Member of Parliament a salary of some hundreds of pounds annually from the Imperial Taxes. Those taxes are paid directly by women as well as by men.

In the old Statute of 1544 which authorised the ancient practice of paying representatives of the people "a wage" for the performance of their duties in Parliament, it was specifically laid down that every contributor to this wage was entitled to vote. Are members of Parliament at the present time so mean that they will vote themselves "a wage" that must be paid in part by women whose interests they do not represent? If they can belie their faith in the justice of woman's enfranchisement because of their subservience to a political coterie called the Cabinet; if they can accept payment extracted from voteless women without their consent, then indeed it must be admitted that these private Members of Parliament have lost their manhood and with their manhood the respect assuredly of all right-thinking liberty-loving men and women.

An opportunity will be offered to them soon after the opening of Parliament of showing, if they will, that such is not the case. It is for them to insist that the reform to which they stand pledged, the reform so long delayed and so pressingly over-due shall be embodied without any more delay in the law of the land and that the Bill to give votes to duly qualified women shall be passed this Session.

But if not, then the right and the privilege of vindicating the principles of political justice and constitutional freedom will pass into other hands.

The women in this Union, at any rate, and we hope the women all over the country, will not flinch from the great responsibility or refuse the task, however onerous it may be. For we are resolved that the prize of constitutional liberty shall be re-won, no matter at what cost to ourselves, fully realising the truth of that great saying, "Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God."

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

“SOJOURNER TRUTH.”

A Great Woman.

One of the most remarkable personalities engaged in the American anti-slavery campaign was the famous negress, Sojourner Truth, the original of Mrs. Beecher Stowe's “Lybian Sybil.” She lived to over 110 years of age, and was already past 80 when she made a dramatic and opportune appearance at one of the early Women's Rights conventions in the United States.

Tall, commanding, with grave, searching gaze, Sojourner Truth arrested attention at sight. From long, bitter years of slavery, from cruelties which had left her scarred from head to foot, she had escaped with her great spirit unimpaired, her humour unembittered, her intelligence unclouded. Many were the brave acts, the wise, courageous words which made her famous.

As an orator her deep musical voice exercised a remarkable influence over an audience, whilst her use of the negro dialect lent an added raciness to her pregnant sayings.

Let Frances D. Gage, president of the Akron Convention of 1851—where a large number of men, mostly hostile, were present—tell how Sojourner Truth intervened:—

The leaders of the movement trembled on seeing a tall, gaunt black woman in a grey dress and white turban, surmounted with an uncouth sunbonnet, march deliberately into the church, walk with the air of a queen up the aisle, and take her seat upon the pulpit steps. A buzz of disapprobation was heard all over the house, and there fell on the listening ear, “An abolition affair!” “Woman's rights and niggers!” “I told you so!” “Go it, Darky!”

I chanced on that occasion to wear my first laurels in public life as president of the meeting. At my request order was restored, and the business of the Convention went on. Through all these sessions old Sojourner, quiet and reticent as the “Lybian Statue,” sat crouched against the wall on the corner of the pulpit stairs, her sunbonnet shading her eyes, her elbow on her knees, her chin resting upon her broad, hard palms. At intermission she was busy selling the “Life of Sojourner Truth,” a narrative of her own strange and adventurous life. Again and again timorous and trembling ones came to me and said with earnestness, “Don't let her speak, Mrs. Gage; it will ruin us. Every newspaper in the land will have our cause mixed up with abolition and niggers, and we shall be utterly denounced.” My only answer was, “We shall see when the time comes.”

The second day the work waxed warm. Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Universalist ministers came in to hear and discuss the resolutions presented. One claimed superior rights and privileges for man, on the ground of “superior intellect;” another, because of the “manhood of Christ, if God had desired the equality of woman He would have given us some token of His will through the birth, life and death of the Saviour.” Another gave us a theological view of the “sin of our first mother.”

There were very few women in those days who dared to “speak in meeting,” and the august teachers of the people were seemingly getting the better of us, while the boys in the galleries, and the sneers among the pews, were hugely enjoying the discomfiture, as they supposed, of the “strong-minded.” Some of the tender-skinned friends were on the point of losing dignity, and the atmosphere betokened a storm. When slowly from her seat in the corner rose Sojourner Truth, who, till now, had scarcely lifted her head—“Don't let her speak!” gasped half a dozen in my ear. She moved slowly and solemnly to the front, laid her old bonnet at her feet, and turned her great speaking eyes to me. There was a hissing sound of disapprobation above and below. I rose and announced “Sojourner Truth,” and begged the audience to keep silence for a few moments.

The tumult subsided at once, and every eye was fixed on this almost Amazon form, which stood nearly six feet high, head erect, and eyes piercing the upper air like one in a dream. At her first word there was a profound hush. She spoke in deep tones, which, though not loud, reached every ear in the house, and away through the throng at the doors and windows.

“Wall, chilern, whar dar is so much racket dar must be somethin' out o' kilter. I tink dat 'twixt de niggers

of de Souf and de womin at de Norf, all talkin' 'bout rights, de white men will be in a fix pretty soon. But what's all dis here talkin' 'bout?

“Dat man ober dar say dat womin needs to be helped into carriages and lifted over mud-puddles, and to hab de best place everywhar. Nobody eber helps me into carriages, or ober mud-puddles, or gibe me any best place!” And, raising herself to her full height, and her voice to a pitch like rolling thunder, she asked, “And an't I a woman? Look at me! Look at my arm!” (and she bared her right arm to the shoulder, showing her tremendous muscular power.) “I have ploughed, and planted, and gathered into barns, and no man could head me! And an't I a woman? I could work as much and eat as much as a man—when I could get it—and bear de lash as well! And an't I a woman? I have borne thirteen chilern, and seen 'em mos' all sold off to slavery, and when I cried out with my mother's grief, none but Jesus heard me! And an't I a woman?

“Den dey talks 'bout dis ting in de head; what dis dey call it?” (“Intellect,” whispers someone near.) “Dat's it, honey. What's dat got to do wid womin's rights or nigger's rights? If my cup won't hold but a pint, and yourn holds a quart, wouldn't ye be mean not to let me have my little half-measure full?” And she pointed her significant finger, and sent a keen glance at the minister who had made the argument.

“Den dat little man in black dar, he say women can't have as much rights as men 'cause Christ wan't a woman! Whar did your Christ come from?” Rolling thunder couldn't have stilled that crowd as did those deep, wonderfultones, as she stood there with outstretched arms and eyes of fire. Raising her voice still louder she repeated, “Whar did your Christ come from? From God and a woman! Man had nothin' to do wid Him.” Oh, what a rebuke that was to that little man.

Turning to another objector, she took up the defence of Mother Eve. I cannot follow her through it all. It was pointed, and witty, and solemn, eliciting at almost every sentence deafening applause. And she ended by asserting: “If de fust woman God ever made was strong enough to turn the world upside down all alone, dese women togodder” (and she glanced her eye over the platform) “ought to be able to turn it back, and get it right side up again! And now dey is asking to do it, de men better let 'em.” Long-continued cheering greeted this. “Bleeged to ye for hearin' on me, and now ole Sojourner han't got nothin' more to say.”

Amid roars of applause, she returned to her corner, leaving more than one of us with streaming eyes, and hearts beating with gratitude. She had taken us up in her strong arms, and carried us safely over the slough of difficulty, turning the whole tide in our favour. I have never in my life seen anything like the magical influence that subdued the mobbyish spirit of the day, and turned the sneers and jeers of an excited crowd into notes of respect and admiration. Hundreds rushed up to shake hands with her, and congratulate the glorious old mother, and bid her God-speed.

“MOTHERS OF ENGLAND!”

(Dedicated to the Woman's Franchise Movement in England.)

By THE REV. AUGUST DRAHMS,
Pastor Chaplain-in-Chief, Grand Army of the Republic, U.S.A.

Mothers of England's freemen! Cry aloud
In thunder tones as when your sons consult,
Or as that voice that erst from fire and cloud
Led Israel forth. Well may the dam exult
Above the roaring of the lion's whelp.
Of Britain's glory whose the nobler part?
To whom may motherhood appeal for help
If not to those she's nourished at her heart.

Co-heirs of Flodden and proud Agincourt,
Whose lances laid the Lilies i' the dust!
Will ye with dotards and with lords consort
To thwart the mandate of that ancient trust
That, Saxon-born, enfeoffed from sire to son?
Why have your fathers bled, why brothers died?
Was it a broken tryst from tyrants won?
And cling ye to the fragments but to chide?

Daughters of Boadicea, Briton's Queen!
Have ye not gendered heroes for this hour?
Reap now full harvest where ye did but glean;
Stretch forth the sceptered hand and grasp the dower
That abject Cæsars vainly sought, and lost.
Yours be the triumphs that in Peace rejoice.
O English Liberty! Reck not the cost!
'Tis Wifehood calls. Hark that prophetic voice,

GETTING NEW READERS.

Bravo! We have passed all records this week and added another 169 new subscribers to the paper, so that, together with those obtained in previous weeks, we are now close on half the thousand for which we asked. Some of our readers have surpassed themselves—Mrs. Gurney has sent in the record number of 9 new order forms; Mrs. Raleigh is close behind with 8; Mrs. Dove-Wilcox, Mrs. Merryweather, and Mrs. Parr with 6 each; Mrs. Clayton, Miss Lennox and Miss W. F. Buckley have sent 5 each. This is splendid propaganda work, because it is lasting in its effects. It is also cumulative, for every new permanent reader is a source of accurate information to her own immediate circle. I am more and more impressed with the absolute necessity of spreading knowledge on Woman Suffrage by means of our own paper, for the national Press is closing down more and more on Suffrage news. Anyone who has studied the yearly retrospects will have come to the same conclusion. Scarcely a mention was there of the great debate in Parliament on the Conciliation Bill, while the victory of the women in Washington State has been totally excluded from mention both at the time when it happened and ever since.

Again, the striking resolution of the Australian Senate given in last week's VOTES FOR WOMEN, with the interesting debate upon it, is only known to readers of our own paper, and this in spite of the fact that it was by special order of the Senate cabled to Mr. Asquith, in the hope of inducing him to reconsider his hostile attitude to Woman Suffrage. Facts, facts, facts! Those are what we have got to get known. And because this question is of international importance, we hope that members will not confine their attention to freedom in this country, but secure new readers abroad as well as at home. Moreover, the civilised world is now brought so close together that opinion in our Colonies and the United States of America will re-act upon the situation here and hasten the day of victory.

The sum of 3s. 3d. will secure that the paper is sent each week for six months to anyone in the United Kingdom; the sum of 4s. 4d. will get it sent to anyone in Australia, New Zealand, America or any other part of the civilised world. Write to the Circulation Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, W.C., enclosing 3s. 3d. (or 4s. 4d. for a reader abroad), and give the name and address of the person to whom the paper is to be sent, and also your own name and address for the purpose of acknowledgment. The special order form given on page 247 may be used with advantage.

F. W. P. L.

FOURTH LIST—JAN. 2 TO JAN. 7.

Previously acknowledged.....	254	Mrs. Sutherland	1	Miss T. S. Batesman	1
Miss J. Trill	1	Lady Lely	3	Mrs. Harvey	1
Mrs. Kent	1	Miss McLean	2	Miss K. Balfour	2
Miss A. D. Edwards	1	Miss Pollard	1	Miss M. I. Horison	1
Mrs. Kranish	1	Mrs. Sinclair	1	Miss M. C. Hunt	1
Miss D. Birksward	1	Miss E. East	1	Mrs. Shaw Brown	1
Miss H. Turnbull	1	Miss Boswell	1	Miss S. E. King	1
Miss M. C. Grieve	2	Miss Troy	1	Mrs. O. B. Crichton	1
Mrs. Sieveking	1	Miss Farmer	2	Mrs. W. Edwards	3
Miss L. C. Barr	1	Miss Haywood	2	Miss F. M. Wright	3
Miss C. I. Green	1	Miss During	1	Miss M. Hogg	1
Miss H. Gargett	2	Miss McKenzie	1	Mrs. A. Green	1
Miss R. Morgan	1	Miss W. Watson	1	Miss Lennox	5
Brown	1	Mr. Barfield	1	Miss A. Cheshire	2
Mrs. Robinson	1	Miss Churchill	1	Miss X. Gordon	2
Miss O. Kohler	1	Miss Bartels	1	Miss A. M. Allen	1
Mr. J. S. F. Vickery	1	Princess Sophia	1	Miss M. L. Dowding	3
Mrs. B. Gurney	9	Duleep Singh	2	Mrs. Macnab	2
Miss M. E. Sutton	1	Miss Tew	2	Mrs. J. C. Miller	1
Miss Ellen Beck	1	Mrs. Beddon	2	Miss S. Jones	1
Mrs. Franklin	2	Miss H. Brinkhurst	2	Miss W. F. Buckley	5
Miss M. Rogers (Connecticut)	1	Mrs. Drummond	1	Mrs. McPherson	1
Mrs. B. M. Richardson	1	Mrs. Saul Solomon	4	Mrs. Sitgreaves	1
Mrs. Lovegrove	2	Mrs. Taylor	1	Adams	1
Mrs. Gibbs	1	Mrs. Raleigh	1	Mrs. Parr	6
Mrs. L. Henderson	3	Mrs. Sturt	2	Mrs. Pleister	1
Mrs. Clayton	5	Miss B. A. Smith	2	Mrs. Merryweather	6
Miss D. Stedall	1	Miss A. Donald	2	Miss G. Chaffins	1
Mrs. Dalton	2	Miss Truman	1	Miss E. Lewis	1
Miss C. Wyllie	1	Miss C. Mackenzie	1	Miss Pagan	1
Mrs. H. C. Matland	2	Miss S. E. King	1	Miss E. G. Marsden	1
Mrs. F. C. Bentinck	1	Miss Warren	1	Mrs. Dove-Wilcox	6
Mrs. Shaw	1	Miss M. Ambler	2	Miss N. O'Connor	1

W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The sixteen brave pioneers sentenced at Bow Street on Friday, November 25, to two months' imprisonment without the option of a fine are expected to be released on Saturday morning, January 21. A social evening in their honour, and that of Mr. Mr. Hugh Arthur Franklin, is being arranged to take place on the same date (Saturday, January 21) at the Suffolk Street Galleries, 64, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W., 8.30-10.30 p.m. Tickets, including tea and coffee, &c. (price 2s.), can be had from Miss Cooke, Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C., and at the Woman's Press shop, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C. Morning dress will be worn. The occasion will be memorable, not only because of the release of the women who have served so long a sentence and the opportunity, which will be eagerly seized, for members to welcome them back to the fighting line, but also because it will be associated with a new March, composed by Miss Ethel Smyth, Mus. Doc. The March is dedicated to the W.S.P.U., and will be performed for the first time on this occasion. A very great treat is therefore in store. Miss Nellie Sargeant, the gifted elocutionist, will recite Olive Schreiner's “Dreams in the Desert,” and there will be other most interesting items on the programme, to be announced more fully next week.

To Franklin.

Mr. Hugh Arthur Franklin, who was released from Pentonville Prison last Monday, will speak at a meeting of the Men's Political Union, at the Caxton Hall, on Monday, January 16, at 8 p.m. As this will be the first public opportunity for members of the W.S.P.U. to express their warm welcome to this brave champion of the cause, a large attendance is anticipated.

London Free Meetings.

“What are the Militants going to do next?” everyone is asking. Residents, visitors, and intending visitors to London can always be sure of having the latest news from the storm centre at the two free meetings held in London every week. These will be resumed at the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W., on Monday afternoon, January 23, at 3 p.m., when Mrs. Pankhurst will be in the chair and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst will speak; and at the Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, on Thursday evening, January 26, at 8 p.m. All are welcome.

Poster Parade.

Volunteers are wanted at 156, Charing Cross Road, at 11 a.m. to-day.



OUR POST BOX.

THE MARTYRS.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.
Dear Sir.—The awful news of the death of Mrs. Pankhurst's sister reached us last night. It is terrible indeed. How much longer is this struggle to last? As a true Suffragist and member of the N.U.W.S.S., I shall be grateful if you will convey to Mrs. Pankhurst and the members of her family my deep and sincere sympathy in their bereavement.—Yours, etc.,

MARY VINALL.

28, Summerhill Avenue,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada,
December 29, 1910.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Sir.—Two years ago I expressed the opinion to the member for the Chester-le-Street Division that we would not get the vote until someone died for it. The women have died; when will the Government concede our demands? I wish to express my sincere sympathy with Mrs. Pankhurst in her latest bereavement. I have a little girl, four and a half years old, whom we called Marian Pankhurst. As I write she asks me if I will write to Mrs. Pankhurst and ask her if she will bring us the vote straight away.—Yours, etc.,

AMY WALKER BLACK.

Whiteleas, Chester-le-Street,
January 6, 1911.

A member of the Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement prepared to suffer imprisonment for the Cause' writes expressing deepest sympathy with Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughters in the irreparable loss they have so recently sustained in the sad death of Mrs. Clarke—"a martyr whose brilliant example all interested in the cause ought to strive to follow." He trusts the vote will be won next session.

OUR CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.
Dear Sir.—What a splendid picture your "Russian Statuary" reproduction is. I am urging my non-Suffragist friends to buy the Christmas number. We give it weekly to the Dulwich Reading Room, and they do read it. With all good wishes for the New Year and success to the Cause,—Yours, etc.,

JAMES A. ALDIS.

GETTING NEW READERS.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.
Dear Sir.—I am myself now taking four and sometimes five extra copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN weekly, and sending them away, though not through the head office, as our local sellers so much like us to increase their custom. This is only just to assure you that the appeal for more subscribers to VOTES FOR WOMEN is being acted on. I know that several of our members are doing as I am.—Yours, etc.,

(Mrs.) E. F. RICHARDS,
Hon. Sec. Oxford W.S.P.U.

Mrs. Clara T. Clayton writes from Richmond:—"I have obtained four regular customers, to three of whom I deliver the paper myself; the fourth I have ordered a local newspaper agent to supply every week. For over a year I have supplied VOTES FOR WOMEN to the local police station, where I understand it is placed in the police library, and also to the Free Library here, where it is assiduously read."

A correspondent writes that he leaves his weekly copy of VOTES FOR WOMEN in the reading room of his club, where it is seen by some hundreds of men. "I think," he writes, "some take it up from curiosity, curiosity leads to interest, interest to sympathy, and sympathy to active assistance." We commend the idea to other suffragists.

Another warm supporter, when commanding VOTES FOR WOMEN to new readers, finds that the offer to bring the paper personally each week is always an acceptable one. Many people who will not take the trouble to secure paper for themselves will read it if it is brought by a friend. This correspondent says: "Many who were originally indifferent now offer to pay for the paper which I have been presenting to them."

WOMEN TEACHERS AND THE VOTE.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.
Dear Sir.—Now that the teachers are back in harness, the school collectors for the various teachers' associations, benevolent societies, etc., will be in evidence to collect the January instalments of subscriptions. May I remind those women teachers who believe in the righteousness of our cause to defer payment of the N.U.T. subscription at least until such time as we see the attitude of Dr. Macnamara and the recently-elected teachers' representatives to this great question. Membership of the N.U.T. will not lapse until November 30, 1911, which will allow ample time for these gentlemen to champion wholeheartedly the cause

of the women whose money has enabled them to climb the ladder and exchange the drudgery of the elementary school class room for public life.—Yours, etc.,

ONE OF THE RUNGS.

PROTEST BY RESIGNATION.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.
Dear Sir.—It may interest your readers to know that three members of the Palmer's Green Fabian Society recently sent in their resignations as a protest against the advice tendered to members from the Central Society in the *Fabian News* of December with regard to the General Election:—"Whenever the contest lies simply between a Government and an Opposition candidate, we advise our members to throw themselves into the election on the side of the Government." Two women (one of whom is a member of the W.S.P.U.) and a member of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage felt they could no longer remain members of a society which helped to strengthen a Government that denies women justice, and they therefore resigned.—Yours, etc.,

HILDA GARNETT.

THE BATTLE OF STEPNEY.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.
Dear Sir.—What a splendid exhibition of bravery we have just heard of respecting the capture, or I might say, the annihilation, of the two men in Sidney Street, Stepney. To perform such a stupendous task it needed the united efforts of one thousand two hundred men of the military and police force. What magnificent work! What undaunted bravery and courage! But it was one single woman, Mrs. Fleischmann, who, alone and unarmed, entered the besieged house and with remarkable coolness and courage induced Mrs. Geshoff to come downstairs. Was not this true bravery and undaunted courage? She had not 1,189 armed women at the back of her. I think, therefore, to Mrs. Fleischmann we can all offer the tribute of bravery and courage.—Yours, etc.,

A. N.

Epping, January 6, 1911.

A SPLENDID IDEA.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.
Dear Sir.—I enclose 10d. which it was hard work to earn! At the fancy dress ball at Mürren I went as a W.S.P.U. paper-seller, and sold ten copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN.—Yours, etc.,

EDITH R. MANSILL-MOULLIN,
69, Wimpole Street, W.

A MESSAGE FROM INDIA.

Unworthy I their crown, their fame,
The joy of them that overcame;
And yet . . . to fight the good fight . . . once
to say,

"I kept the field." . . . This grant me, come
what may.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence has received a letter from one who has learnt to love the Movement and through reading VOTES FOR WOMEN, which a friend sends out to her every week. She says: "It is not only for the women of Britain you are fighting, but for the women of the whole Empire. The other day a woman came into my husband's hospital with her whole face and also her right arm and hand most pitifully burnt. Some months before, a month before her child was born, she took some kind of fit and fell into the fire, burning herself terribly. Her husband kept her for two or three months, and then, finding that she was practically useless for cooking his food, etc., turned her adrift and took another wife. 'Did he keep the children?' was asked. 'Oh, yes,' replied the woman; 'he was fond of them. The youngest was a boy, the eldest a girl. The wife he has now is kind to them, but if only I could be made well enough to work he might take me back as a servant, and then I would be near my children.' Oh! the awful pangs of the poor soul's desire to be taken back as a servant that she might be near her children! And in all the land there is no redress, no hope for her. Whenever I saw her I used to say to myself, 'Thank God for the women at Home who are fighting!' When once we get the Vote and are standing on our own feet, something will be done for these poor women of our Indian Empire. There was no bitterness in the woman's voice or manner, no complaint; it was quite usual, quite ordinary; only always she wound up with: 'I want to get back to my children.' The Cause can never die now, for women are awake or walking. My husband's furlough is due at the end of next year, and we shall probably be home in February, 1912. By then we shall have the Vote, please God, and yet I sometimes hope that it may be delayed just long enough to allow me once to stand in the fighting line—just to throw a stone! To you has been given the great joy of being one of the biggest helpers in the fight which is for

the uplifting of the whole human race. Keep some job for me when I come home—one big stone to be thrown! One last stronghold to be overthrown! Something to do that needs being done! Until then I shall pray for you constantly, and will gather up any facts I can about the women out here."

AMERICA AND MILITANCY.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Sir.—Although the American Press takes its account of the militant movement mainly from the highly-coloured inventions or misrepresentations of the English newspapers, and is in consequence grossly incorrect, I am amazed to find how deep and widespread is the sympathy of the American public for the struggle of the W.S.P.U. Despite the sensationalism and often grotesque extravagances of the American Press, no publication, however obscure, resorts to the unfair tactics which the English newspapers, even of alleged high standard, deliberately follow in recording suffrage events. The American papers divide each side have an equal share, and even an anti-Suffrage paper like the *New York Times* opens its columns for pro-Suffrage arguments and news. In almost all the papers here I have seen protests published from those who have had correct information, and were consequently disgusted with the brutality of the English authorities and roughs on the occasions of the November Deputations. In this way the truth has leaked out here, and hence the general and marked sympathy with the W.S.P.U. Indeed, so strong is this sympathy that in my own little wanderings in this country I am always welcomed with extra enthusiasm at clubs or the private homes of friends or acquaintances when I announce, as I am always proud to do, that I am one of the English Suffragettes. I constantly wear the purple, white, and green colours, which here are recognised as a badge of distinction.—Yours, etc.,

AGNES G. MURPHY.

[We receive, every two or three days, news paper cuttings from Miss Agnes Murphy, who is carrying on a very active VOTES FOR WOMEN campaign through the American newspapers. Her method is to watch every statement made in the American Press with regard to the Suffrage movement in this country, and to contradict promptly statements which she knows to be untrue, giving facts as they are stated in VOTES FOR WOMEN, and as she knows them by personal touch with the movement. On behalf of the Women's Social and Political Union we thank Miss Murphy most warmly for her untiring championship of the woman's cause; her service in this respect is inestimable to the movement.—Ed. VOTES FOR WOMEN.]

LOYAL IRISH WOMEN.

A correspondent in America tells us that during Mr. Redmond's recent visit to that country Irish women in America having been appealed to by him for financial support, replied that such support could not be given except upon the condition that the Irish Party in Parliament would press forward the question of Votes for Women.

HELPING THE CAUSE.

Miss Elizabeth Redfern writes to suggest a systematic and periodical house-to-house distribution of the leaflets published by the Women's Press, and membership forms of the W.S.P.U. and of the Men's Unions, so as to reach those people, still outside the ranks, who have not had the advantage of attending any of the thousands of public meetings, indoor and outdoor. "If half-a-dozen sympathisers in every outlying district throughout the United Kingdom would join together for this one purpose only, pay 1s. each towards 1,000 leaflets (I think they are 6s. per 1,000), and allot their streets or roads, I feel sure it would result in an increase in the membership of the Suffrage societies generally, and the W.S.P.U. and Men's Unions in particular. The leaflets could be folded up and put under doors and in letter-boxes. This is a plan several women, including myself, hope to execute in a week or so."

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Dr. Emily H. Siedeborg writes from Dunedin, N.Z.:—"I am delighted to see that the New Zealanders, especially Lady Stout and Dr. Chappie, are taking such an active part in favour of the women. If opportunity arises will you kindly tell them that all who are interested in the welfare of women are watching their work with interest."

SPREADING THE LIGHT.

A correspondent sends us extracts from a letter from India:—"I think you will not hesitate to recognise in me a brother worker in the good cause (Women's Suffrage). My weapons are only the pen and pencil, but they are in constant use for the furtherance of the cause of women. My Monthly paper for women in the vernacular is an accomplished fact! We are now sending to press the 10th number. We have reached a circulation of 300. I have a committee of women, and quite a few educated Hindus take it in for their women. We have an article of matter. We have a special heading, 'What Women are Doing for Women the World Over.'

ONE REASON WHY.

A correspondent writes:—"The Board of Education has just issued a circular (No. 758) on 'The Teaching of Infant Care and the Management of Children in the Public Elementary Schools.' The proposal, broadly, is to teach girls of from seven to fourteen how to run a house and manage a baby. If adopted, this proposal means that a considerable amount of time will be 'cribbed' which should be devoted to the general education of girls. It will be to their detriment when competing with men industrially and will retard their growth as citizens. There may be some difference of opinion as to the advisability of such teaching, but there can be only one opinion that this is essentially a woman's question. It should not therefore have been brought forward when the women of the country, being voiceless, have no opportunity of voicing their opinions on it. It is only another instance of the need for the enfranchisement of women."

A DEBATE ON "FEMINISM."

A. L. C., who has spent a month attending a holiday course in French at the University of Dijon, writes:—

"When the presiding professor gave out the subject I said to myself:—I must speak if I die for it; the fight of Englishwomen for the Vote is sure to be mentioned, and there must be one Englishwoman (by the way, it is Scotchwoman) to see that these brave pioneers of Woman Suffrage are neither slandered nor misrepresented." I have never spoken in English on the Suffrage Question, and I couldn't help laughing at the idea of making my first attempt in French! The only way, since I am very nervous, was to write what I wanted to say, carefully correct it, and learn it by heart. I gave up a picnic for the purpose. Strange to say, Professor M. chose me to open the case (I think he must have noticed my W.S.P.U. badge), and I proceeded to demonstrate why women should have the Vote. The discussion revealed the astonishing fact that nearly half the students were already *feminists*; and I may add I think a few more were converted before we had done.

"It was an Englishman, I am sorry to say, from whom the stupid opposition came. This young man told us that he lived in Egypt, 'where the women were shut up from the day of their birth to the day of their death, and were quite happy.' I leave you to imagine what the Englishwomen present said to him. I think he was sadly astonished to find that his Oriental point of view roused more laughter than indignation.

"The discussion, carried on for three afternoons, ended in a victory for the *Feminists*. I lent several copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN to German, Austrian, and Hungarian students, and they were intensely interested. The Hungarian men students were all *feminists*, save one, I think. No other subject seemed to me to rouse so much interest during the course."

"WILL" AND "WON'T."

The Women's Political Union, New York, has issued dainty cards, printed in purple and green, with the following:—

"I hereby promise that:—

"1. I WILL give what I can and do my share of the work to gain Votes for Women.
"2. I WILL NOT give either money or services to any other cause until the women of New York State have been enfranchised."

Space follows for signature, address, and date.

The pledge was signed by a number of women at the opening of the new headquarters of the Women's Political Union, at 46, East 29th Street, New York, recently. Miss Elizabeth Cook, who proposed the pledge, told the women they could not serve two masters, and that many who believe in woman suffrage were not working for it because they considered it more unselfish to work for something less personal. Mrs. Stanton Blatch urged the women to buy tickets for Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's lecture at the Carnegie Lyceum on January 6, and to give them as Christmas presents to their friends. "You will help the cause," she said, "educate the people who are not interested in woman suffrage, and save yourself a great deal of trouble. I am going to give friends to whom I usually give Christmas presents a ticket to the lecture." Mrs. Blatch explained on that occasion (December 10) that the winning of the suffrage in the State of Washington was due to the efforts of four sisters, who went to England, studied the methods of the W.S.P.U., returned to America, and put those methods into practice, with the splendid result over which all American Suffragists are now rejoicing.

SUFFRAGE DATES.

At the new shop of the Women's Political Union, 46, East 29th Street, New York, there is a basket of dates. Some are "good stuffed dates," but others are slips of paper bearing the dates of important Suffrage events. The Union is showing a special poster for Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who is lecturing this week in New York.

A CORRECTION.

In our reprint of Mrs. Sadie Solomon's letter to the Home Secretary in last week's VOTES FOR WOMEN, "Mrs. Carter" should be "Mrs. Charter."

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION FOR WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT.

Offices: 12, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.
Telephone: City 3104.

Founder and Hon. Organising Sec.—Victor D. Duval
Hon. Treasurer—Frank Rutter, B.A.

Hon. Parliamentary Sec.—D. Cameron-Swan.

Sec.—James Henderson.

To-day is the anniversary of the birth of the Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchise-ment, and on Monday next, January 16, at the Caxton Hall, we shall celebrate it by welcoming one of its bravest members on his release from Pentonville Prison, where he has served six weeks in the Second Division. The progress made during the year 1910 has exceeded all expecta-tions, and bearing in mind the attachment men have for their parties, it is all the more remarkable. In this connection it must always be borne in mind that those political parties who are in office, or have the prospect of getting into office, have the power of giving advancement and reward to their supporters, and are often able to weaken or kill opposition by these conventional methods. The woman's movement can afford no such favours to its men supporters, and for that very reason it is lifted far above all other movements in its aspects, in its methods, and in its ideals. Perse, of course, there is no harm in a politician receiving some reward such as honour, title and emolu-ment for services rendered to the State, and therefore we do not call Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Winston Churchill hirelings for receiving £5,000 per year, but we do take exception to those extreme party men who allow their principles to be smothered in anticipation of reward. All the same, we are grateful to acknowledge and rejoice in the fact that there are good men and true, who have severed their connection with party, and are rendering valuable assistance to the valiant women who are fighting for their political freedom.

The year 1911 must see the enfranchisement of British women. We know we can rely upon every member of the Men's Political Union responding to the call for service whenever it comes. Our organisation is better than it ever was; our membership is increasing by leaps and bounds; money will continue to flow into our war-chest; and our enthusiasm, the most valuable asset in any undertaking, is unshaken.

Victor D. Duval.

Caxton Hall Meeting.

Special attention is drawn to the public meeting which is to be held in the large Caxton Hall, on Monday, January 16, at 8 p.m. The speakers will be—Mr. Hugh A. Franklin, Rev. Cornibier, Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. Victor D. Duval. There are still a few reserved seats left, tickets being obtainable at the above offices, The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, and London branches of the W.S.P.U. It is hoped all sympathisers will make a special effort to be present, in order that our brave colleague shall have a right royal welcome.

The treasurer will be pleased to receive contributions to the New Year Fund. Gratefully acknowledged:—

Already acknowledged	£22 12 3
Miss Walton	1 1 0
J. L. Cather, Esq.	3 0 0
Miss C. Sotheran (New Year offering)	5 0 0
R. Bowden Smith, Esq. (Travelling expenses Ilford W.S.P.U.)	0 1 4
A. G. Sayers, Esq.	0 4 0
S. J. Cookson, Esq.	0 1 6
Membership Fees	0 5 0
Involuntary Subscription from the Government	1 1 0
From a Huddersfield Suffragette	0 5 0
Five Weeks' Wages for Work done in Pentonville—per Hugh A. Franklin	0 0 2
	£237 11 3

LORD MAYER OF LONDON ON VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Farringdon Ward at De Keyser's Hotel on January 4, the Lord Mayor of London (Sir Vesey Strong) addressed the ladies present as "Citizenesses," and expressed the hope that the day was not far distant when ladies would take a greater share in government and affairs. If that ideal were achieved, it would make for a better, purer, and more humane Government than we now had.

BELFAST'S LORD MAYER Refuses Deputation.

It seems that the example set by Mr. Asquith in the British Parliament of exercising an autocratic veto over the Woman Suffrage question as any ever exercised by the Lords has found an ardent imitator in the Lord Mayor of Belfast. As every Suffragist knows, several of the most progressive cities of the United Kingdom, such as Glasgow, Manchester, Cork, Dublin, and Dundee, have sent up petitions calling for the passage of the Conciliation Bill, and several townships, of which Huddersfield is the latest recruit, have followed their example. It is, therefore, quite natural that the Irish Women's Suffrage Society should look for the like courteous consideration from the Corporation of Belfast. They were naturally amazed when they received the reply that the Lord Mayor absolutely refused to allow the matter to be even raised in the Council, ruling it out of order. Several members of the Corporation seem to have attempted to raise the question, but their voices were promptly overruled by this autocrat.

In his reply to the request that a deputation should be received the Lord Mayor said:— "May I say that an interview would not influence me in any way, and that it would merely involve a loss of time. I have not given a very close consideration to the bearing of the question you have submitted, but

if it were necessary to come to a decision now my replies would be in the negative.—Faithfully yours, A. J. McMORDIE."

[Mr. McMordie is the Unionist member for East Belfast, and Mrs. Bennett (Hon. Secretary, Irish Women's Suffrage Society), who sends us copies of the correspondence, remarks: "We think it strange that a man holding the double office of Lord Mayor and Parliamentary representative should admit not having studied this question." We think so, too.—EN. VOTES FOR WOMEN.]

PRESS COMMENTS.

"THE TABLET."

The leaders of the Women's Suffrage movement are in sight of the success of their splendid campaign. They have faced sufferings, and the ridicule which hurts more than suffering, with a courage and a constancy which has made onlookers exclaim, "This is the stuff of which dreams and martyrs are made." It is now practically certain that the Government will capitulate.

"CHRISTIAN COMMONWEALTH."

"The statement of the Prime Minister just before the Dissolution that facilities would be given in the next Parliament for the full consideration of this question, and the admissions of *The Times* and other Unionist journals that this was an issue of the election, will make it impossible for the new House of Commons to say that there is no mandate from the country now that a large majority of pledged supporters have been returned. Apart from the two unfortunate experiments in running Suffrage candidates, the Women Suffragists have scored at this election. The abstention of the Cardiff Liberal women from assisting the anti-Suffrage Liberal candidate was believed to be largely responsible for his defeat. Naturally the victory of a Suffrage supporter in the Cricklade Division, where Mr. Massie, the notorious 'anti,' was defeated in January, is claimed as having been influenced by this question. If this matter of votes for women be judiciously handled in the new Parliament it should be carried to success."

Members of the new Parliament are not likely to be able to dodge the question of Women's Suffrage as easily as did members of the old. Mr. Haldane, on behalf of the Government, promised that if the Conciliation Bill last year received strong support time would be given to the House of Commons to deal with the question. It received a larger majority than the Budget or Veto policy; consequently there is no escape for the Ministry. Mr. Lloyd George has taken upon himself to invent tactics which will overthrow the Suffragists. He proposes to object to the Bill because it is not sufficiently democratic—it would enfranchise too many Unionists. He is, therefore, to be challenged to introduce his amendments in order to show whether they are merely wrecking devices. His scheme, it is understood, is to make the Bill so extravagant that the House of Lords will refuse to pass it. Then, as the measure will not receive the official Government support, it will not be one of those Bills which can become law over the heads of the House of Lords. Consequently it will be lost. No doubt the militant Suffragists will be prepared to deal with that plan if it is pursued by the Ministerial "artful dodgers."

—*Belfast News Letter.*

The significance of the Prime Minister's statement of the Government's intentions respecting a Woman's Suffrage Bill in the next Parliament has not yet been fully realised. Woman suffrage, and woman suffrage on a democratic basis, is an issue at this election, and if the election confirms the Government in power the new Parliament will be considered to have received a mandate on the subject of woman suffrage.—*The Times.*

Mr. Asquith dealt with the Suffragist question on the same artful lines. But women,

more aggressive than the Socialists, saw through the movement. Next year, so the Government announce, time will be given for proceeding with the Suffrage Bill. But the Government will first riddle it with amendments to make its acceptance by the House of Lords impossible, and will then refuse to adopt it as their own, and so guarantee that it shall be lost. The cool cynicism of this proceeding is astonishing. If Mr. Asquith is honestly opposed to the Women's Franchise Bill, why does he not frankly say that he will oppose it? But to poison it secretly, and try to make away with the remains in a cellar, lest he should be held responsible for its death, is pure cowardice. Yet this is how we are governed by the great democratic Assembly which evokes Mr. Lloyd George's worship.—*Western Morning News.*

Mr. Asquith does not intend to allow the House of Commons to think and judge for itself. It must ascertain from him what his opinions are, and must be careful to enunciate them in accordance with his instructions. If it rebel, if it desire to possess an opinion of its own, the veto of this twentieth-century dictator will promptly be placed upon its aspirations. The House of Commons passed the Women's Suffrage Bill by a majority of 110. Mr. Asquith placed his personal veto on the measure thus approved by the representative Assembly. Votes for women may be desirable or undesirable; but representative government is reduced to a farce when one solitary man flouts the opinions of Parliament and contemptuously veto a Bill endorsed by its deliberate verdict. —*The Financial News.*

Though the Legislature still declines to place women upon the Parliamentary register, the influence of women in political circles is recognised by all. There have been ladies whose drawing-rooms have been utilised for the discussion, and on some occasions for the virtual settlement of most weighty national questions. In the election of members of Parliament the candidate's wife is often as important a canvasser as the gentleman himself. It is only justice that ladies who have rendered good service to one of the great political parties should be rewarded. They are rewarded but indirectly. The honours bestowed upon supporters of the Government are of a nature to be shared by their wives. New peerages are bestowed, privy councillors, new baronets, and new knights are created. There will be some influential political hostesses in connection with the new Government; but whatever assistance they may give their party they, like their predecessors, will only obtain their reward through their husbands.—*Worthing Mercury.*

People who gain all their knowledge of the Suffrage movement from the daily Press know little or nothing about it. Their ideas of the movement are vague; their ideas of the Suffrage women absurd and grotesque. I verily believe that, had the newspapers simply told the truth, Women's Suffrage would be now an accomplished fact. Their misrepresentations of the aims and objects of the Suffrage societies, their exaggerations and falsehoods concerning the militants, and their silence with regard to the great, quiet, educational work that has been done, do not redound to the honour of the British Press.

J. Y. Kennedy in the *Common Cause.*

The recent action taken by the Home Secretary, as supreme authority over the police of London, is open to criticism. To offer no evidence in such cases may amount to an admission that the charge is unfounded, or may be a mere political or social expedient. Strictly speaking, the Clerk of the Court is bound to report to the Director of Public Prosecutions charges withdrawn. If a private prosecutor had caused any of the arrests in question to be made and had then desisted from further proceedings, public outcry would probably have followed. And it seems a dangerous precedent for the Home Secretary to create a system of preventive arrest not followed by judicial inquiry.

W. F. C. in the *Law Journal.*

THE BUTTONS.

We may talk about principles, parties, and Whips. We may call our representatives delegates, and exact from them the oath of passive obedience. We may reduce the private member to a relic, a survival, a rudimentary organ—the condition of the buttons on the back of a tail-coat, as Miss Christabel Pankhurst said. But still, we keep an eye open for personality.

—*The Nation.*

WOMAN'S GALLANT DEED.

In connection with the bombardment of the house in Stepney, of which the papers have been so full recently, the *Daily Mirror* says:—"Perhaps the most gallant deed during the protracted siege and bombardment of the armed assassin was performed by a woman. The police marksmen had been keeping up a brisk fire, and their store of ammunition was running low, so two constables were sent to Gracechurch Street to a gunsmith's to get fresh supplies. But there arose a difficulty. The besiegers in one of the houses opposite the desperadoes' fort were out of ammunition, and to take them fresh supplies it was necessary to pass in front of the windows from which the Anarchists were firing. Anyone in uniform was practically certain to be hit. A jug was filled with packets of cartridges, and the woman pluckily seized it and, reckless of the danger, carried it in front of the fatal window and into the house. The assassins did not fire. Probably they thought that the jug contained milk or other household supplies."

ANOTHER BRAVE ACTION.

We are glad to see that the Recorder, in charging the grand jury at the Central Criminal Court, on the opening of the January Sessions, spoke in terms of the warmest appreciation of Mrs. Frances Wright. Mrs. Wright, it will be remembered, gallantly went to the rescue of Police-constable Haythead, when he was shot at by an armed man. She acted in a most plucky manner, and is reported to be unable to use her hands, which were injured in wrenching away the policeman's whistle, and by the blows which she dealt out to the assailant. As Mrs. Wright attacked the man he had his reviver against the constable's face, and she undoubtedly saved his life. The magistrate who dealt with the case at Tower Bridge Police Court, though he praised the constable, did not apparently refer to Mrs. Wright's pluck. The Recorder said that Mrs. Wright was deserving of the very highest commendation.

A BISHOP'S EXTRAORDINARY SPEECH.

We quote a paragraph which has been sent to us from the Toronto papers, in which the Bishop of Niagara, at the Empire Club, Toronto, is reported to have said that the behaviour of the English woman suffragists was a disgrace to the sex. He alluded to the women as "Termagants," and said it was little use locking them in prisons. He suggested that in the hands of every policeman should be placed a hydrant and a hose to turn on the women. "If that would not do, fifty bags of rats should be taken from the drains of London, and they could imagine the rest. If the evil day should ever come when petticoat government should be established in England, and those vixens sat in the Commons, debates which last till 2 a.m. would be prolonged to 2 p.m. the next day." The fact that an eminent minister of the Christian church could commit himself to so un-Christian and inhuman a statement is sufficient evidence in itself that women are wanted to raise the standard of public morality. The speech appears to have raised a storm of controversy in the Club, and the Bishop was replied to on a subsequent occasion by Mr. Hawkes. For this reply the President of the Club apologised to the Bishop, upon which the *Toronto Star*, in a leaderette, made the comment: "An apology may have been in order; but if so, it was an apology not to, but for, the Bishop of Niagara."

IN MEMORY OF MRS. CLARKE.

At the first Monday At Home in the New Year of the Hastings and St. Leonards Women's Suffrage Propaganda League, which resolved itself into a meeting in memory of Mrs. Clarke, members of all societies, including the recently formed branch of the Union at Bexhill, were present. Several speakers referred to the devotion, energy and enthusiasm of Mrs. Clarke. Acquaintance with Mrs. Clarke, especially her gentleness and quietness, her equal cheerfulness even in prison, and the absolute lack of self-consciousness which was so striking in her, made them bow their heads in humility.

A public meeting will be held on January 20, at Hastings, with Miss Helen Ogston and Mr. Cecil Chapman as speakers.

A CORRECTION.

We much regret that owing to a clerical error Miss Grace Hardy's name was given last week as the Hon. Secretary of the Redhill W.S.P.U. The Hon. Secretary is Mrs. Richmond, Miss Hardy being Speakers' Secretary.

GETTING NEW READERS FOR THE PAPER.

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"Votes for Women"

(Price 1d. The Weekly Newspaper of the Women's Social and Political Union.)

Published every Friday at 4, Clements Inn, Strand, London, W.C.

EDITED BY Mr. & Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE.



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When filled in, this form is to be posted, together with postal order, to The Circulation Manager, "Votes for Women," 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C., who will acknowledge it in the columns of "Votes for Women," unless otherwise directed.

CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Holidays are now over and work is starting with renewed vigour and determination. The members of the W.S.P.U. have a great task before them—that of seeing that 1911 brings the political emancipation of women. Every member is wanted; there is work for all.

W.S.P.U. General Offices: 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

Miss Ainsworth desire to thank those who have volunteered during the past week, for the first time, for paper-selling. Other volunteers are urgently needed. Members who understand the importance of this work, besides giving their personal help, can also introduce new workers. Volunteers and recruits should write to Miss Ainsworth at the Woman's Press Shop, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C. The poster parades have been resumed, and volunteers should be at 156, Charing Cross Road, at 11 a.m. punctually this (Friday) morning. Those wishing to become speakers (and it is hoped there are many) should join the Speakers' Class which is held at 4, Clements Inn, every Friday evening at 7.45 p.m. See page 250.

CHELSEA, KENSAL TOWN, AND BATTERSEA.

Shop and Office—306, King's Road.

Hon. Secs.—Miss Haig and Miss Blacklock.

Friends are reminded that the annual meeting takes place on Friday next, January 20 (see programme). The Wednesday evening lectures start again on January 26, at 8.30; Miss M. Sheppard will speak on "Josephine Butler and the White Slave Traffic." Gifts for the Jumble Sale to be held on January 24 should be sent at once to above address. Those willing to help should also send in their names to the Secretary. A little welcome dinner to the Chelsea and Battersea prisoners is being arranged; tickets and all particulars to be had at the office. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss A. Barry 21, Mrs. Stratton 5s., Miss Webster 10s., Miss Stratton 2s., and Miss McKenzie 10s. Helpers are wanted for paper-selling.

CHISWICK.

Office—306, High Road.

Hon. Sec.—Miss G. M. A. Coombes, 35, Sutton Court Road.

Members and friends are asked to turn up in good numbers on Friday, January 27, for the opening meeting of the New Year. The Fancy Dress Dance on Saturday, January 6, was a great success.

CROYDON.

Office—2, Station Buildings, West Croydon. Tel. 969 Croydon (Ext.). Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Cameron-Swan, 79, Mayfield Road, Sandstead, Surrey, and Miss Leslie Hall.

The weekly meetings will recommence on Monday next (see programme). Members are asked to bring friends. On January 5, the Progressive Whist Party arranged by Mrs. Cameron-Swan was successfully held, and a sum of £2 8s. raised towards the local funds. Miss Grace Hardy (Paper Captain) makes a special appeal for a regular Saturday morning paper-seller to take the General Post Office pitch, which is a very important one, during her absence abroad for the next three months. It is impossible adequately to thank Miss Hardy for her splendid work, but it would be a slight recognition of her services to fulfil her wishes in this particular. The secretary is sure she echoes the feelings of all local members when she wishes Miss Hardy a good voyage, and the happiest of holidays. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Brannan, 1s. 8d.; Mrs. Armes, 5s.; Mrs. Ackroyd, 2s. 6d.

FULHAM AND PUTNEY.

Shop—306, Fulham Road. Hon. Secs.—Miss Cutten, 27, Parsons's Green, S.W., and Mrs. H. Roberts.

The series of weekly meetings at the shop will commence on Friday, January 20, at 8 p.m. Members would be delighted if the usual remission were allowed to the prisoners now in Holloway, so that Mrs. Nina Dear might be present on that occasion. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Ross, 5s.; Miss Lawrence, 5s.

GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD.

Office—7, Oakcroft Road, Blackheath, S.E.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Billinghurst.

An At Home is being held on Thursday, January 12, at the Ethical Hall, 137, Greenwich Road, at 8 p.m., to welcome Mrs. Aldham on her release from prison. Will members invite their friends to give her a hearty reception?

HAMMERSMITH.

Shop and Office—106, Hammersmith Road.

Organising Sec.—Mrs. E. L. Butler.

Now that holidays are over, afternoon shopkeepers are asked to resume their duties as soon as possible. Will members also send in offers of help, and promises of money and refreshments for the social evening to be given in the Broadway Hall on January 22? Nurse Pittfield will be welcomed on that occasion, and also, it is hoped, some ex-prisoners from other branches. Will all members bring their friends? Antis are specially invited. Weekly meetings will begin on Tuesday next, January 17, when arrangements for the welcome social will be discussed.

LONDON MEETINGS FOR THE FORTHCOMING WEEK.

January	15	106, Charing Cross Road, W.C.	
"	"	4, Clements Inn, W.C.	
"	"	Wimbledon, 6, Victoria Crescent, The Broadway. Special Rally	
Saturday, 14		Ilford, Balfour Road	
"	"	Kilburn, Messina Avenue	
"	"	Lewisham, Shop, Rally	
Sunday, 15		Wimbledon Common	
Monday, 16		Kensal Rise, Harriet Road	
"	"	West Croydon, 2, Station Buildings	
"	"	Wimbledon	
"	"	Caxton Hall (M. P. U.)	
Tuesday, 17		100, Hammersmith Road	
"	"	Lewisham, Victoria Road	
"	"	Lewisham, Avenue House, Avenue Road. At Home	
"	"	Paddington, 50, Praed Street	
"	"	Wimbledon	
Wednesday, 18		Hilford, Chadwell Heath	
"	"	Kilburn, Messina Avenue	
"	"	Wimbledon	
Thursday, 19		Hampstead, 29, Heath Street	
"	"	Putney, Putney Circle Club, National Schools, High Street	
"	"	Walthamstow, Women's Adult School	
"	"	Wimbledon, St. Mark's Hall, Compton Road	
Friday, 20		106, Charing Cross Road, W.C.	
"	"	Chelsea, 306, King's Road	
"	"	4, Clements Inn, W.C. Speakers' Class	
"	"	Harlesden, Manor Park Road	
"	"	Islington, 347, Goswell Road	
"	"	The Broadway	

NOTE.—London free meetings recommence at the Queen's Hall on Monday, January 22, at 3 p.m. and at the Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, on Thursday, January 26, at 8 p.m.

Every Friday. 106, Charing Cross Road, W.C., Poster Parade, 7.15 p.m.

HAMPSTEAD.

Shop and Office—2, Heath Street.

Organising Sec.—Miss M. Rowlett.

It is hoped that a campaign will shortly be opened in West Hampstead. Will members and friends living near that part write or call at the office, and state what time they can give for canvassing, etc.? The following members are gratefully thanked for donations:—Miss Beatrice Harraden, Miss G. Harraden, Mrs. Saul Solomon, Mrs. Macklin, Miss H. Weaver, Mrs. and Miss Holiday, Mrs. Pleister, Mr. Dalm, Mrs. Rose. Weekly subscriptions have been kindly promised by—Mrs. Bradford, Miss Carr, Mrs. Magrath, Mrs. and Miss Levy, Miss Gratton, Miss Edwards, Mrs. St. John Hall, Mrs. Rowlett, Miss Connell, Miss Mabel Atkinson, Mrs. Hicks, Miss H. Weaver, Mrs. G. Gutlich, Mrs. Bull, Mrs. Brindley, Mrs. Solomon, Mrs. Clayton, Mrs. Smith, Miss D. Pearce, Mrs. Child, Miss M. E. Vibert, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Rose, the Misses Collier, Miss Martindale.

HILFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Haslam, 22, Cranbrook Road, Ilford.

Miss A. Kelly addressed an interested crowd at the meeting on Saturday last. Cantinners are wanted to sell Votes for Women. House to house work is very effective. Gratefully acknowledged:—Mrs. Blake, 1s. Tea and chocolates can be bought from the local Union.

SOLINGTON.

Hon. Sec.—Miss E. M. Cawsey, 33, Church Crescent, Muswell Hill, N.

Office—37, Gorwell Road, E.C.

A Members' Rally will be held at the new office, which is now ready, on Friday, Jan. 20, from 6.30 to 8 p.m. The Secretary wishes to thank all those who have kindly contributed towards the expenses. Open-air meetings will recommence on January 21. Gratefully acknowledged:—Miss Hopkins, 2s.; Mrs. Glover (Portlade), 2s. 6d.

LEWISHAM.

Shop and Office—107, High Street, Lewisham. Shop hours, 9 to 5 p.m. Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Hon. Sec.—Miss Bowler, 22, Mount Pleasant Road.

Will every member bring at least one friend to the public At Home on Tuesday next, January 17 (see programme)? Another whist drive will be held at Avenue House on Saturday, February 11, at 7.30 p.m. Tickets (price 1s. 6d., including refreshments) can be obtained on sale or return at the shop. Thanks to Mrs. Heap for becoming a subscriber to the shop-rent fund, to Miss J. Heap for a regular house-to-house sale of Votes for Women, and to Miss C. D. Townsend, Mrs. and Miss Brown, for having obtained three new subscribers to the paper. Will others follow their example? Gratefully acknowledged: Anon., 5s.; Miss Jennings, 1s.; and several parcels for the Jumble Sale, which will be held on Monday, January 23, at 3 p.m. More parcels will be welcome. Will everyone bear in mind the Saturday Rallyes, 4.30-7 p.m.?

NORTH ISLINGTON.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Constance Bryer, 49, Tufnell Park, N.

Mrs. Massy takes the debate on Thursday, January 12, at Crouch End High School, with Miss Hunity in the chair, and Mr. Tabor, the anti-suffragist, will oppose. A lively debate is expected. Miss Herbert is thanked for her kind payment of Highgate Tube poster, 2s. 6d. Volunteers are urgently needed at both paper pitches. Will those who have not hitherto sold Votes for Women come forward?

N.W. LONDON.

Shop and Office—215, High Road, Kilburn. Tel. 1183, Hampstead.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Penn Gaskell, 12, Nicol Road, Willesden.

Friends will be glad to know that Miss Alice Burton, who was visited in Holloway on Friday last, was well. She wished her best thanks to be given to all friends who had contributed to her weekly hamper, which does much to lessen some of the prison hardships. She is greatly looking forward to the big welcome meeting which is being arranged in her honour, and in that of other local prisoners. It will take place at the Athenaeum, High Road, Kilburn, on January 30, at 8 p.m. Members are asked to give all the time they can possibly spare to help work up this meeting—canvass, sale of tickets, etc. The no doubt they will gladly do, for the speaker is to be Mr. Pankhurst, and this is her first visit to the Union. Mrs. Massy will be in the chair. "The Awakening" song will be sung by Miss Rose Leo with chorus. Contributions of food or money for Miss Burton's hamper, which will be taken to Holloway-to-day (Friday), will be welcomed. Gratefully acknowledged.—Mrs. Huggins, 5s.; Miss Huggins, 5s.; Mrs. Auerbach, 1s.; Miss Auerbach, 1s.; Miss Winifred Auld, 2s. 6d.; Miss Deedy, 5s.; Mrs. Penn Gaskell, 5s.; and 2s. 10s. from the Hendon Union.

WIMBLEDON.

Shop—2, Victoria Crescent, Broadway, Wimbledon. Tel. 1888; P.O. Wimbledon.

Hon. Organising Sec.—Mrs. Lamartine Yates, Durst Hall, Marion, Surrey.

Members are reminded that an account of all entertainment tickets sent them must be rendered by Saturday, January 14, and that any held beyond that date without special arrangement will be charged to the member. They are reminded that all contributions to the tea must reach St. Mark's Hall, Compton Road, before 1 p.m. on Thursday, January

18, and to be labelled "To W.S.P.U. Entertainment." Will all tea stewards be at their posts as near 1 p.m. as possible, and all sellers at 3 p.m. for the afternoon entertainment; and will all stewards and sellers be in readiness by 7 p.m. for the evening entertainment? The precise duties of each will be posted up on the shop notice board, and it will greatly assist in the success of the scheme if members will faithfully adhere to their several instructions. It is suggested that all stewards should, if possible, wear white and a soft cap or soft ribbon in the colours, in place of regalia. Posters and handbills are obtainable at the shop. Tickets, 1s. for afternoon (children under twelve 6d.), and 1s. and 1s. 6d. for the evening entertainment, are on sale at the shop, and also at the Carlton Bakery, High Street, Wimbledon. Programmes can be bought now, price 1d. On Saturday last, the first of the night lantern processions took place, and special thanks and congratulations are due to Mrs. Boggie and Hilda Boggie for the beautiful execution of the four large screens, which both puzzled and attracted the crowds which watch the procession. The screens, each illuminated by Chinese lanterns (the kind loan of Miss and Mrs. Belmont) were carried on banner poles, announcing the programmes of the entertainments. Will members and associates make a special effort to join in these night processions, as only with large numbers can the effect be fully obtained, and sellers must also attend. The weekly At Homes will re-open on January 20, at 3.30 p.m. instead of 8 p.m. Some members have expressed a wish to present Mrs. Mitchell with some little tangible token in appreciation of her unfailing loyalty and invaluable work. Will those who would like to join communicate with the Hon. Treasurer?

Home Counties.

BARNET.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Susan Watt, 13, Stratford Road, Barnet.

The meeting in Wood Street School on Monday night was very successful. Mrs. Brailsford gave a delightful and interesting address, dealing very fully with the Conciliation Bill and its changes in the next Parliament. A large proportion of the audience were men, several of whom pronounced themselves to be for the first time in sympathy with the movement, and appeared very anxious to help. A good collection was taken and literature sold. Strangers to the movement will be specially welcome at meetings, both men and women.

Thursday, January 19.—"Wardond," Hadley Grove. At Home. Mrs. Cameron-Swan. Hostess: Mrs. Coleman, 3.30 p.m.

BEDFORD-ON-THAMES.

Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Holden, 19, Eversley Road.

Owing to the regrettable departure from Bedfellow of Miss M. Young, Mrs. Holden has been appointed Secretary. A meeting will be held on Tuesday when it is hoped all who can will be there. Paper-sellers are urgently needed.

Tuesday, Jan. 17, Victoria Hall, Mrs. McKeown, 3.15 p.m.

BOURNEMOUTH.

Office—211, Old Christchurch Road.

Hon. Sec. (pro tem.): Miss Jessie Berry.

Members are asked to work their hardest to make the following meeting a success.

Friday, Jan. 20.—St. Peter's Hall, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, 8 p.m.

BRIGHTON, HOVE AND DISTRICT.

Office—2, North Street, Quadrant. Tel. 4283. Hon. Organiser (pro tem.): Mrs. McKeown.

Meetings on the Front are being held as usual; helpers are needed, also for paper-selling, especially on Fridays and Saturdays. Volunteers should send in

their names to the office. There will be a weekly gathering at the office on Friday evenings from 8 till 9. It has been suggested that at these gatherings it would be a good idea to invite shop assistants and their friends from the different business houses in Brighton, and thus bring them into touch with the movement. On January 3 the memorial meeting was held; this is reported on p. 261. The ticket money amounted to over £5 (six pounds). An ordinary collection was not taken, but boxes were at the door for those who felt they wanted to give. A fund in memory of Mrs. Clarke is being collected; this will be used in taking larger premises in Brighton, so as to enable the work to go on more effectively. The collection amounted to £2. Over fifteen shillings worth of literature was sold and new members were made.

CANTERBURY AND EAST KENT.

Office—4, York Terrace, Ramsgate.

Organiser—Miss F. E. M. Macmillay.

The rapidly increasing sale of Votes for Women in Canterbury is a very encouraging feature of the work which is being done there. Last week the energetic Literature Secretary, Miss Agnes Horsey, doubled her usual order on account of the special interest of that issue. Excellent work, too, is being done in Dover, where Mrs. Taylor, with very little leisure, has managed to get three additional regular subscribers to the paper.

NORTH KENT.

Organiser—Laura Ainsworth, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

A campaign has been started here and will extend over Maidstone, Chatham, Gravesend and Sittingbourne. The organiser will be glad to hear from any friends in this district who will lend drawing-rooms for meetings, if they will communicate with her at the above address. It is hoped that all members who can will attend the members

urgently needed, and should be sent to Miss Marsh at the before-mentioned address.

READING.

Shop and Office: 39A, West Street.
Hon. Sec.—Miss G. L. Cobb.

Some crackers are left over from the Christmas stall. Will members and friends kindly remember this, when giving children's parties? There are also a few calendars left, which can be had at cost price. Will members with a little time to spare to help in the shop, etc., communicate with Miss Cobb?

REDHILL.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Richmond, Fendt's House.

The monthly street meeting was held at the corner of Ladbrooke Road on Saturday, January 7. Mrs. Cather took the chair, and a large crowd soon assembled. Mr. Reginald H. Pott spoke for over an hour, the bulk of his audience remaining the whole time and leaving with reluctance when he had finished. Saturday, Jan. 14.—Reigate, Market Place. Mrs. Cather, Mr. Cather, Mr. Richmond.

The Midlands.

BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT.

Office—57, John Bright Street. Tel. 1425 Midland.
Organiser—Miss Dorothy Evans.

It is proposed to canvas the districts round Birmingham, with a view to obtaining new readers for the paper. Will members volunteer to help in this work, which is invaluable for propaganda, and within every member's power.

Friday, Jan. 13.—Queen's College, Miss Dorothy Evans, Miss Gladys Hazel, 3 and 8 p.m.

Thursday, Jan. 19.—Bridgeston, 18, Hermitage Road, At Home, Mrs. Ryland, Miss Dorothy Evans.

Friday, Jan. 20.—Queen's College, Welcome to Miss Ethel Ball, 3 and 8 p.m.

NOTTINGHAM.

Office—8, Carlton Street. Tel. 8511.
Hon. Secs.—Miss C. M. Burgis, B.A., 21, Chaucer Street, Miss Wallis, The Castle.

There was a great rally of local members and friends on Friday, Jan. 6, to give an enthusiastic welcome to Mrs. Goodliffe, after her release from Holloway, and to record their deep gratitude for the great work which she, together with Miss Crocker, Miss Wallis, Mrs. Phillips, Miss Reed, Miss Layng, and Miss Hickling, had done for the Women's Cause. Those who had stayed at home were justly proud of their opportunity to honour so many brave women. Mr. Pethick Lawrence has promised to visit Nottingham on January 27. Will members please note the date and call at 8, Carlton Street for invitations for their friends. There is still a very handsome knitted white quilt left over from the sale of work. Those who wish to possess it should enter for the weight-guessing competition (tickets 6d. each). Whoever guesses most accurately the weight of the quilt will be the winner. It can be seen at Mrs. Evans's, 48, Ebeneezer Road. Will shopkeepers please try to find a substitute if they are unable to fulfil their duties.

West of England.

BATH.

Organiser—Mrs. Mansel, Bayford Lodge, Westonbirt.
Shop—15, Walcot Street, Bath.

As many women all over England will be refusing to pay their taxes this year the subject, Tax Resistance, at Thursday's meeting (see below) is of special interest. A large attendance is expected. A sum of £3 15s. 8d. profit on literature has been handed over to the treasurer this week. Members are asked to send in their subscriptions and donations for 1911 to Mrs. Mansel; money should go through the local union, which needs support from all local members, and should not be sent direct to London. Gratefully acknowledged.—G. T., 10s. 6d.; Mrs. Thornton, 1s.; Miss M. Blatchford, 2d.

Thursday, Jan. 19.—Shop, 12, Walcot Street, Mrs. Kington Parkes. Chair: Mrs. Mansel, 3.30 p.m.

Eastern Counties.

PETERBOROUGH AND DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss Grace Roe, 14, Cromwell Road, Peterborough.

Miss Leonora Tyson is speaking to-day (Friday) at Sutton Bridge, near Wisbech. It is hoped to be able to arrange a large number of drawing-rooms at homes and meetings for women in this district. Miss Helen Cragg and Miss Roe will be staying at Peterborough from January 16, and will be very glad if members and friends will come and see them at the above address.

Friday, January 13.—School Room, Sutton Bridge, Miss Leonora Tyson, 3 p.m.

North-Eastern Counties.

BRADFORD AND DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss Mary Phillips, 68, Manningham Lane, Bradford.

The Shop was re-opened last Friday by Miss Millar Wilson, who specially appeals for more volunteers to keep it open. Will those who can help write to her, or call at the Shop and state what time they can give. Members are asked to do their utmost for the success of the At Home in the Midland Hotel next Wednesday, at which Lady Isabel Margesson will speak. The gathering is in the evening, instead of in the afternoon, as on previous occasions. It is hoped that on that account it may be still more largely attended and that everyone will bring friends. Refreshments will be served by the management at 1s. per head to all who wish for them.

Wednesday, Jan. 18.—Midland Hotel, At Home, The Lady Isabel Margesson, 8 to 10 p.m.

NEWCASTLE AND DISTRICT.

Office—11, Blackett Street.
Organiser—Miss A. Williams, 262, Westgate Road.

The weekly "At Home" will recommence on Wednesday next (see below). Will members make a special effort to bring friends? This is a form of valuable propaganda work that all can do. Thanks to Mrs. Taylor's generosity, there will be a large and enthusiastic meeting of members on Tuesday next (see below) to meet those who took part in the last demonstration. The Organiser will be grateful to have indoor meetings arranged for her in Newcastle and district. The Ingham Hall monthly meetings at South Shields will commence in February. Miss Clarke and Mrs. Lydon are arranging a social evening in the Victoria Hall for February 1st.

Monday, Jan. 16.—Shop, 77, Blackett Street, reopened, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Tuesday, Jan. 17.—Drawing Room, Cafe, Northumberland Street, At Home, Mrs. Taylor. Deputation members, 7.30 p.m.

Wednesday, Jan. 18.—77, Blackett Street, Miss Williams and others, 7.30 p.m.

SCARBOROUGH.

Organiser—Miss Adela Pankhurst.
Hon. Sec.—Miss Suffield, 13, Barwick Street.

Hon. Treas.—Dr. Martin Mackintosh, 7, The Valley, Scarborough.

Thanks to Miss Vickermann and Miss Mary Mackintosh for so kindly undertaking paper-selling in the town on Saturday mornings. It is hoped there will be a good attendance at the meeting to-morrow (Saturday), when

Miss Adela Pankhurst will speak. A visit is expected from Mr. Pethick Lawrence on Saturday, January 22nd. Details will be given later.

Saturday, Jan. 14.—72, Westborough, Miss Adela Pankhurst, 8 p.m.

SHEFFIELD AND DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss Adela Pankhurst, 45, Mariborong Road, Sheffield. Tel. 1 Broomhill 412.

Miss Elsa Schuster's welcome, which is to take place on January 19 in the Cutler's Hall, will be attended by Mr. Pethick Lawrence, who will speak on "How the Vote will Raise Women's Wages." It is hoped that Dr. Helina Jones will be present on January 26.

YORK.

Office—38, Coney Street.
Organiser—Miss Key Jones, Hawthorne Lodge, Bishopton.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Coultais, 56, Nunthorpe Road.

During the Christmas holiday the Organiser and Hon. Sec., with the aid of assistance of the Misses Suffield, of Fulford, and Miss Ada Suffield, Hon. Sec. for Scarborough, have cleansed and renovated the office. The result is good, and the effect pleasing. In consequence of this it was decided to have a "House-warming." A members' meeting was called, and members mustered in strong force on Saturday afternoon, January 7th. A "Whist Drive" was decided upon and fixed to take place to-day (Friday). Tickets 1s. each. The members present responded splendidly, and the loans of tables, cards, etc., were freely promised. A pleasant evening is anticipated. Best thanks to Mrs. Cooper for carpet, Miss Key Jones for mirror, Miss Clara Suffield for curtains, Mr. Harry Coulatt for frieze and cloak hooks, also fixing of the same, also to the Misses Suffield and Whitaker for their regular attendance during office hours.

Friday, Jan. 13.—Office, Whist Drive, 7.30 p.m.

North-Western Counties.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT.

Organisers—Miss Georgina Brackenbury and Miss Rose Robinson.

Central Office—17, St. Anne's Square, Manchester. Tel. 1910 Central.

The At Home at the office to-night will take the form of a welcome to Miss Mabel Capper and Miss Fanny Hollwell, who were unable to be present at the last At Home. It is hoped members will keep Friday evenings free, as these meetings will be held at the office weekly at 8 p.m.

Friday, Jan. 13.—17, St. Ann's Square, At Home, 8 p.m.

Friday, Jan. 20.—17, St. Ann's Square, At Home, 8 p.m.

Scotland.

EDINBURGH AND EAST OF SCOTLAND.

Office—61, Madeline Place, Queen'sberry Street.
Organiser—Miss Lucy Burns, B.A.

Tel. 6111 Central.

Members who have been keeping the office open during holiday time have been cheered by the signs of increasing interest shown day by day. A good sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN and other literature has gone on. New members have also joined—several as the result of Lady Stout's recent interesting and telling addresses. The weekly At Home will be resumed on Thursday, January 19, when large attendances are hoped for.

DUNDEE.

Office—61, Nethergate.
Organiser—Miss Fraser Smith.
Hon. Sec.—Miss McFarlane.

Holidays are now over, and work begins. Many tasks lie before members in the next few months, and the help of all is required. The organiser is specially anxious to increase the sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN, and volunteers for this work are asked to come forward.

Saturday, Jan. 14.—Market, Literature Stall, 2 p.m.

Wednesday, Jan. 18.—61, Nethergate, Miss Lillias Mitchell, 8 p.m.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Will all ladies in mid-Bucks please make an effort to be in Chesham, January 18? A Suffrage campaign commences on that day at the Equity Hall, Broadway, 8 o'clock, and will be continued throughout the week. Will ladies able to assist please communicate at once with Miss Courtauld, The Booken, Great Missenden?

IPSWICH AND DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss Grace Roe, 12, Silver Street, Ipswich.
Shop—4a, Princes Street, Ipswich.
Shop Sec.—Miss King.

Members are delighted to hear that Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will speak at an afternoon reception, which will be held in the Co-operative Hall, Ipswich, on Tuesday, February 14. Further details will be given later. Several members are anxious to become speakers, and it has been decided to form a debating society for this purpose. Miss Laura Cay is very kindly making all the arrangements. Those members who wish to join are asked to send in their names to Miss Cay. The Garth, Constitution Hill, Ipswich. Miss Margaret Fison has undertaken to be paper captain for this district, and makes a special appeal to those who have not yet come out to sell papers in the street to do so now. Names should be sent to her at the shop.

PRESENT TO DIANA CHURCHILL.

The Wimbledon members have sent to Miss Diana Churchill, the little daughter of the Home Secretary, a daintily dressed doll in the colours of the Union, and carrying a little "Votes for Women" banner. The greetings of the Wimbledon Suffragettes accompanied the gift. The doll was exhibited during the Christmas display.

A LITTLE HEROINE.

A little girl of eleven years old, Lilly Milky, has just risked her life in a most heroic attempt to save a sister of nine from death by burning. The brave girl, who rolled her sister on the carpet and burnt her hands badly in the process, was complimented by the coroner at the inquest on the little sister. The Daily Mirror published a pathetic photograph of the little heroine with both hands swathed in bandages.

At Tottenham on December 27 a woman said her husband had been drunk, knocked her down, and jumped on her face with his boots on. Being asked by the magistrate if he had ever done it before, she said: "Yes, six times in the last six months."

According to the Daily Chronicle's correspondent in Calcutta, an Indian lady has made an aeroplane flight. She is Mrs. Sen, sister-in-law of the Maharani of Koch Behar.

The Queen of Holland employs a woman dentist, who was trained at the National Dental Hospital, Great Portland Street.

The lady Suffragists wear their colours wherever they go.—*Sussex Daily News*.

The time
for an Appetiser

is surely not before but when
eating, the effect has then no
time to wear off, and the
right appetiser—the natural
appetiser—is Colman's D.S.F.
Mustard. It helps digestion
while it gives zest to the meal.

But be sure!
that you get

COLMAN'S
D.S.F.
MUSTARD
The mustard of
supreme merit.

A Few of the Notable Values
which are still to be secured at ourWINTER
SALE

Now Proceeding

Exceptional Values in
COATS & SKIRTS.

A large variety of Coats and Skirts and Costumes in Faced Cloths and Tweeds. Many designs. The sketch above is typical and shows a neat model in Faced Cloth Coat, lined Silk, Trimmed Black Satin and Russia Braid. Usual prices 3/- to 6 guineas.

SALE PRICE 39/6



USEFUL HAT OF VELOUR
FELT—trimmed fancy silk,
four or five colours 8/11
only. Reduced to . . .

23/9

REAL SEAL CONEY
SCARF—2½ yards
long, 8 inches wide, as
sketch.

Usually 39/6. Sale price 16/9

GIANT PILLOW MUFF to
Match. Usually 28/6. Sale Price 16/9

WE have a large selection of
Ladies' Nurseries and
Flannel Nightdressess. These,
under ordinary conditions, are
priced from 7/10 to 25/10. During
the Sale they are offered from
6/11 to 20/-

FREDERICK GORRINGE, Ltd.
Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.

SPEAKERS' CLASS.

Hon. Elocution Mistress—Miss Rosa Leo, 45, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W. Hon. Secretary—Miss Hale, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

The classes recommenced last Friday evening, when Mrs. Bates very kindly came and gave the speakers some extremely useful hints. To-day's class will take the form of a debate on "Have Constitutional Methods Failed?" Will anyone writing to Miss Leo about either the private or public classes kindly enclose a stamped envelope for reply? On Friday, January 20, a short opening address to a village audience on "The Whys and Wherefores of the Militant Movement" will be the subject.

RULES.

1. Members of the Union only are eligible.
2. Members are restricted to ten classes, which must be taken in succession. They are open to intending speakers only.
3. There is a fee of 3d. per class, which goes towards the cost of literature.
4. Class to be held every Friday evening in Room 72, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C., at 7.45 p.m.

CLERKS' W.S.P.U.

Hon. Secs.: Miss Phyllis Ayrton, 62, Edith Road, West Kensington. Miss Cynthia Maguire, 15, Carlton Vale, Maida Vale, N.W.

Will new members please send in their names to one or other of the above Secretaries, so that final arrangements may be made.

IRISH WOMEN'S FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

On Tuesday, January 3, meetings were resumed after holidays. Mrs. Palmer, who presided, reviewed the progress made during the past year, which has been an eventful one, and in spite of many obstacles much has been gained. Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Christabel Pankhurst had visited Ireland and had held most successful meetings. A great deal of open-air campaigning had been carried on throughout Ireland during the summer. The Dublin Corporation and other public bodies had passed resolutions in favour of woman suffrage and they had now a splendid mandate from public opinion in favour of extending the franchise to women. Mr. Birrell, as a result of heckling, had finally consented to receive a deputation on the subject. The recent torchlight procession of welcome to the prisoners had been a further testimony to the strength of the movement in Dublin. Mrs. Garvey-Kelly urged the younger members to throw themselves heartily into the work, and touched briefly on her prison experiences. Mrs. Cousins, Mrs. Bac, gave a vivid account of her prison life and of what led to it. She dwelt upon the inspiration and help which came of prison and spoke of her stay in Holloway as an unforgettable chapter in her life. She criticised the whole prison system as regards food, allotment of work and hygienic arrangements, qualifying the whole as an utterly dehumanizing process, as far as the ordinary criminal went. Many particulars as to prison life were elicited at question time, the audience manifesting a lively interest in the narration. There is no doubt that the fact of Irish-women suffering imprisonment for the cause has brought the matter very forcibly home to their countrymen. Over eighty members have joined the League since the recent imprisonment.

THE ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

Adelphi Terrace House, 2, Robert Street, Strand, W.C. Telephone: City 1214.

Organising Secretary—Miss Joan Dugdale.

The Grand Hall of the Criterion Restaurant was crowded on Friday last on the occasion of the monthly meeting. Miss Eva Moore took the chair with her usual charm, and after a brief speech introduced the speakers, Sir Thomas Barclay, member of the last Parliament and also member of the Consultation Committee for Woman's Suffrage, Miss Abadie, the well-known speaker on social subjects, and Mr. Nevinson, who held the audience with a delightful speech in which he mentioned that in Moliere's day actresses were neither allowed to be married in a church or buried in a churchyard. The different state of affairs prevailing at the present day is a proof of the advancing quality of the human mind. Miss Edith Clegg sang the new suffrage song "The Awakening," words by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and composed and accompanied by Terese del Riego. The following took part in the chorus:—Miss Esther Palliser, Madame Bertha Moore, Miss Rosa Leo, Miss Ada Moore, Mrs. Pertwee, Miss Grace Kemp-Goe, Miss Decima Moore, Mrs. Cope, Miss C. Moxon, Miss Canning, Miss Vero Coburn, Miss Honif, Miss Bazallette, and Miss Sidney Keith. Messrs. Enoch have kindly given the League a thousand copies of this song to be sold for the benefit of the Cause. A large collection was taken, and several drawing room meetings were promised. The next meeting will be held on Friday, February 3, at the Criterion Restaurant, at 3 o'clock.

CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

President—The Bishop of Lincoln.

Offices—11, St. Mark's Crescent, Regent's Park, N.W.

On Monday, January 3, a reception will be given to the Delegates attending the General Council, at the Carlton House Restaurant, Totthill Street, Westminster (Station, St. James's Park), at 8.30 p.m.; tickets for members and visitors 1s. each, including refreshments. The Rev. Claude Hinscliff has been invited to address the Camberwell Ruridecanal Chapter on the subject of Women's Suffrage on February 7. A meeting will be held at Steinway Hall on February 17 to discuss the Purity Question and Women's Suffrage; Chairman, Rev. W. C. Roberts, Rector of Crick, Rugby, late principal of Dorchester Missionary College; Speaker, Miss Maude Royden. The names of other speakers who have made a special study of the subject will be announced later. Tickets, 1s. 6d. and 1s. each, can be obtained from the offices. Members are requested to forward handbills of this meeting to their friends, and any who are willing to help with street distribution are asked to send in their names to the Organiser. The first annual meeting of the Richmond and Kew Branch was held on January 3, when the report showed a satisfactory membership and balance sheet. A drawing-room meeting will be held shortly at the house of the Hon. Sec., Mrs. Clayton, Glengariff, Kew Road, Richmond, Surrey.

FREE CHURCH FEDERATION FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Hon. Org. Sec.—Rev. Edward Clark, 1, Burns Road, Harlesden, London, N.W. Hon. Cor. Sec.—Miss Batty Baker, 25, Hartington Villas, Hove.

Branches have been formed at Brighton, Croydon, Anerley, Worthing, Battersea, Bromley, and North London. Will any helpers or prospective members in these districts communicate with the Hon. Corresponding Secretary at address above? A local meeting will be held at the Public Hall, Croydon, on Tuesday, January 24, at 8 p.m. Speakers, Miss Leon and Mrs. Sambrook. A public meeting is being arranged for at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C., on March 1, at which Dr. Clifford promises, if possible, to be present. Further particulars will be given later.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

For the most beautiful designs, combined with the highest quality at competitive prices, see the collection of Gem Jewellery, Gold and Silver Plate on view at the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, Ltd., 112, Regent Street, London, W. (advt.)

MEN'S LEAGUE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Office—St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W. The increased activities of the League have necessitated a removal from the old address in Museum Street, W.C., to new and larger offices at St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W., opposite Westminster Bridge. Will members and friends please note the change of address? Mr. Joseph Clayton has become hon. organising secretary, and Mr. F. Witty, assistant secretary; Mr. J. M. Mitchell, incoming hon. secretary. The League has been further strengthened by the recent addition of Sir William Chance, Bart., Mr. Reginald Pott, and Mr. G. Warre Cornish to the Executive Committee.

NEW YEAR PARCELS FOR PRISONERS.

We are asked to thank the following ladies who so kindly contributed to parcels sent to the women in Holloway for the New Year:—Miss "Woman Sympathiser" in Bexhill who has the greatest admiration for their splendid zeal, pluck and self-sacrifice for the Cause; diaries from Miss Dick; plum pudding from Mrs. Diplock; mince pies from Mrs. Marshall; scented soap, from Mrs. Rionoid. The money was spent in potted meats, etc.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITIES.

"A little book of big bargains," is a just description of the sale catalogue issued by Arding & Hobbs, drapers, outfitters and furnishers of Clapham Junction, S.W. Everybody has heard of Arding & Hobbs and of the fire calamity which the firm suffered not long since, but not so many people know how splendidly this firm dealt with disaster, and how swiftly they reorganised and rebuilt, so that now they have one of the finest and best equipped stores in the kingdom. The sale began yesterday (Jan. 12), and will continue each day till Saturday, January 28. A glance through the illustrated catalogue is an excellent preliminary to a personal visit. Smart coats and skirts in new shades of tweed and lined with good quality sateen are to be had at 1s. 1d., and tweed coats and skirts specially designed for spring wear, lined with sateen, and trimmed with leather collar and buttons, and in a variety of shades, are priced down to a guinea. A large selection of winter coats and wraps range in price from 7s. 1d. to 20s. Blouses, underwear, baby linen, gloves, millinery, umbrellas, neckwear, and the hundred and one other things necessary to womankind are equally attractive in price and quality. By the way, the sale extends into every department, and the household goods and furnishing are well worth inspection—and purchase. We would remind readers that Clapham Junction is only 10 minutes by train from Victoria and Waterloo, and that trains from all parts of Southern England are frequent. Clapham Junction Station is immediately opposite Arding and Hobbs.

There is still considerable bustle in the world of sales and both buyers and sellers of drapery bargains are congratulating themselves on their good luck this season. It is not every year that sees a Coronation, and drapers and furnishers intend to have absolutely new stocks ready for the new reign, an intention most thoroughly appreciated by the careful housewife and the woman who likes to dress well on all occasions. Several of our advertisers are continuing their sales throughout the month, while one or two are just beginning to make their winter clearance. With two or three months of possibly bitter and certainly cold weather ahead, any purchaser will be more than justified for seizing the opportunity, so freely offered just now, of buying a warm set of delightful furs or a smart and up-to-date fur coat. Messrs. Debenham and Freebody, who are fur specialists, have a goodly stock of rich fur sets and coats which they offer at sale prices, and they give, in addition, a discount of two shillings in the pound. Fur-lined driving coats, travelling coats in English homespun and Scotch and Irish tweeds are remarkably cheap. Then there are hand-knitted and machine-made coats in every conceivable shade of colour, and the materials include silk, silkula, wool, and pure cashmere. The sale price of Scotch knitted woolen golf jackets has been reduced to as low as 9s. 1d. each and featherweight Shetland wool coats, weighing but eleven ounces each, have been reduced from 39s. 6d. to 21s. each. A number of tailor-made skirts in tweeds, friezes and serges have been reduced from 30s. and 40s. to the clearing price of ten shillings each. The sale price of many of the blouses is just one-third of the ordinary price. Millinery, underwear and piece goods show equally sweeping reductions, and readers should make a point of inspecting the stock for themselves or, if unable to do so, of sending for the illustrated catalogue.

Mrs. Aaser, of 8 & 9, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, has decided to clear her large stock of millinery, dresses, &c., at less than cost prices. Hats originally offered at 18s. 1d. are to be had for 5s. 1d., and as many of these models are in straw they will be just the thing for early spring wear. A fairly large number of tweed hats are reduced to 1s. 1d. each. Coats and skirts of excellent quality are priced at 22s., and several evening dresses for just under a sovereign. A good many oddments in the way of belts, neckwear, head-dresses, &c., are to be cleared from a shilling each. Mrs. Aaser can be relied upon all the year round for smart new clothing, and dresses made to measure are to be had for something like thirty shillings or even less.

An easy and graceful carriage is possible only to the woman whose feet are well cared for. It is not enough to insist on boots of the best make and nicely fitting stockings if one does not also see that the feet themselves are kept in excellent order. Ladies who have to walk or stand overmuch should have their feet examined every now and then by an expert chiropodist, in order that corns, ingrowing toe-nails, &c., should be promptly attended to. Our readers can rely upon getting the best of attention from the hands of the Misses Clare, the well-known lady maniurists and chiropodists, of 100, New Bond Street. The Misses Clare's scale of charges is very moderate; their address is easily got at by tube or bus, and anyone unable to visit their rooms can be personally attended in their own homes.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.



SORE THROATS:

Their Cure and Prevention.

Everyone who suffers from Sore Throat—the most common winter malady—should send at once the coupon printed below, which will bring a free supply of Wulffing's Formamint.

This pleasant-tasting, harmless tablet gives immediate relief from the pain of Sore Throat; cures it rapidly; prevents further attacks; and safeguards the user against catching other infectious diseases like Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, &c.

"I find Formamint tablets are all that you say they are," writes Lord Kingsale. "I always carry a goodly number of them in my pocket, and have recommended them to many friends."

Lord Glantawe writes:—"I have been using Formamint for Sore Throat with most satisfactory results."

WULFFING'S

FORMAMINT,

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet.

The ex-Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P.; Earl Cawdor; Major-General Sir Ivor Herbert, Bt., C.B., M.P.; Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., are regular users of Formamint, besides hundreds of other celebrities who have testified to its value.

Furthermore, over six thousand doctors have written in praise of Formamint as being the simplest and most efficacious method of destroying, in the mouth and throat, the germ growths which are the cause of Sore Throat and other infectious diseases.

To give one striking instance, the physician to the Court of H.I.M. the Emperor of Austria, and Private Physician to the Heir-Presumptive, Dr. Kuhn, writes:—"I have prescribed Formamint tablets to many patients, and always with the very best and promptest results. They have proved themselves surprisingly efficacious in cases of Tonsillitis and bad breath, as well as a reliable preventive, especially in Tonsillitis."

Nothing could be more convincing than such testimony, except a personal trial of Formamint, which the reader is invited to make. And having taken genuine Wulffing's Formamint, he will be careful to refuse the many worthless substitutes which its great success has produced. Wulffing's Formamint is sold by all chemists, price 1s. 1d. per bottle.

SEND THIS COUPON TO-DAY



ALFRED DAY

Ladies' Tailor.

All Garments made in own work rooms.

Coat & Skirt

Made to order from

£2: 2: 0

Black, Navy, & CREAM SERGE

Gowns ... 2 Gns.

Tweed, Cloth, & Linen ... 2 Gns.

Velveteen, Hopsacks,

Flannels, Fancy

Suitings ... 2 1/2 Gns.

Faced Cloth, Covert

Coating, &c. 3 Gns.

Three-Quarter Coats ... 1 1/2 Gns.

Patterns & Designs post free.

A special study made of fitting from pattern. Bodice or Self-Measurement Form.

Carriage paid to any part of the United Kingdom.

ALFRED DAY,

51 & 52, Park St., Regent's Park (Gloucester Gate), London, N.W.

ALAN'S TEA ROOMS,

263, OXFORD STREET

(Three Doors from Jay's).

LUNCHEON - - - 1s., 1s. 6d.

12 till 2.30.

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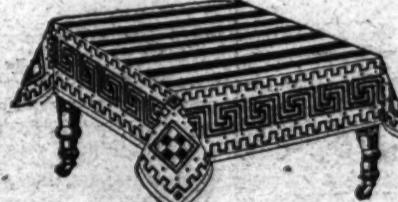
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